

AN
ENGLIS
EXPOSITOR

TEACHING THE IN
pretation of the hardest words
in our Language.

WITH SVNDRY ILLUSTRATI
ons

Descriptions

of Courses.

B. D. F. Physicke.

Every mans Treasure.



LONDON

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TO THE RIGHT
HONORABLE AND VER-
TVOVS, HIS SINGVLAR
GOOD LADIE, THE LADIE

IANE Vicountesse Mountague, all
honour and happinesse.



Being perswaded (Right Noble Lady) by some friends, for publike benefit to make this collection of words common, which at first was intended only for priuate vse, (as written in my youth, at the request of a worthy Gentleman, one whose loue preuailed much with me) I could not find in heart to send it forth, no better furnished than with a bare Title; least like an vnknowne Infant, it should be exposed to ouer hard vsage, or peraduenture scornefully reiected, aduenturing abroad without countenance of any friend or commander. Vpon sure knowledge there-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fore of your most honourable disposition, and former experience of your Ladyships fauour toward me, I am emboldned to present this little Pamphlet vnto your honour, with hope that by your Patronage it shall not onely be protected from iniuries, but also finde fauourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greatest Ladies & studious Gentlewomen, to whose reading (I am made belecue) it will not proue altogether vngratefull. And although I may well be taxed of folly or presumption, that for credit of a slender trifle, craue the assistance of so eminent a person, yet such (I confesse) is my care thereof (since I must not deny it for my owne) and my duty and deuotion so affected to your honour, and all yours; that I haue, (hoping of your Ladiships pardon) wilfully repelled all reasons which might dissuade me, choosing herein not so much what may seeme most seemely, as what I suppose most behoouefull for me.

Accept therefore I beseech your Honour, and receiue vnder your noble tuition this little vocabulary Treatise, which hauing beene many years restrained of liberty, is now glad of enlargement, especially recommended vnto so worthy a Patronesse. The glorious Sun
loseth

The Epistle Dedicatory.

loseth not the least point of his heighth by liberall lending downe his light, and quickning with his influence the lowest creatures; neither is any eminency disgraced, that easily condescendeth to others desired good: which is also confirmed by the Poet, who saith;

*Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causa,
Quàm quoties vanas non sinit esse preces.*

Not thinking needfull therefore to trouble your Honour with many words of entreaty (vpon assured confidence of your wel known Charity and goodnesse) I conclude, sincerely wishing to your Ladiship, the best that may be wished, and resting my selfe euer,

Your Honours to be

commanded,



IO. BVLLOKAR.



To the Courteous Reader.



Ere haue you (Gentle Reader) that which at first was not made for you, though now willingly (for your benefite if you embrace it) offered to your kind acceptance. Commend it my selfe I will not, lest I should giue occasion to some quick heads, to come vpon me with the verse, *Autor opus laudat*, &c. Yet this I will say (and say truely) that in my younger yeares it hath cost mee some obseruation, reading, study, and charge ; which you may easily beleue, considering the great store of strange words, our speech doth borrow, not only from the Latine, and Greeke, (and some from the ancient Hebrew) but also from forraine vulgar Languages round about vs : beside sundry olde words now growne out of vse, and diuers termes of art, proper to the learned in Logicke, Philosophy, Law, Physicke, Astronomie, &c. yea, and Diminitie it selfe, best knowne to the seuerall professors thereof. And herein I hope such learned will deeme no wrong offered to themselves or dishonour to Learning, in that I open the signification of such words, to the capacitie of the ignorant, whereby they may conceiue and vse them as well as those which haue bestowed long study in the languages ; for considering it is familiar among best writers to vsurpe strange words, (and sometime necessary by reason our speech is not sufficiently furnished with apt termes to expresse all meanings

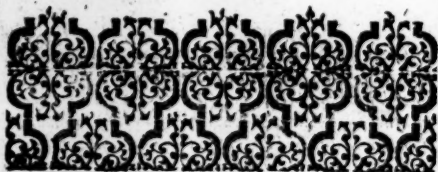
To the Reader.

meanings) I suppose wthall their desire is that they should also be understood; which I (knowing that bonum quod communi^{us} eo melius) have endeauoured by this Booke, though not exquisitely, yet (I trust) in some reasonable measure to performe. It is easier (all know) to find faults, then to mende them, and easier to mend faults in anothers worke already written, then to write any new worke free from all faults. If therefore any fault finder, or ouer curious Criticke (for from the best learned I expect best vsage) shall to shew his skill grow captious, and quarrell at my interpretations, I will desire him to forbear bitterness, and temper a while his choler, till hauing laide this worke aside, hee trauell himselfe in the same or some other new argument; and then I doubt not but he will either become more indifferent, or giue others occasion to bid him English the olde Proverbe, Medice cura te ipsum. But as for you (iudiciall or courteous Reader) whose fauour I desire, and whose counsell or friendly correction I will not refuse, if to you (I say) any thing herein shall occur, which seemeth by me omitted, mistaken, or not fully satisfactory to your expectation, (for indeed there are almost slipp away seuen yeeres since I had any leasure as much as to looke on it) I promise that vpon warning hereof giuen to me or the Printer, at a second Impression it shall be amended or supplied. Meane while vse this as you finde it, and I perswade my selfe your honesty will say it is worth the money you paide for it. So committing my selfe and Booke to your fauorable good liking, I commit you to God. From my house at Chichester in Suffex, this 17. day of October. 1616.

Your hearty well-willer,

Io: Bullokar.

An



An Instruction to the Reader.

H*Aue care to search euery word according to the true Orthography thereof, as for Phænix in the Letter P. not in F. for Hypostaticall in Hy: not in Hi: Remember also that euery word marked with this marke* is an olde word, onely vsed of some ancient writers, and now growne out of vse. Lastly, if a word bee of different significations, the one easie, the other more difficult, I onely speake of interpretation of the hardest; as in the words Tenne, Girle, Garter, may appeare.*





Abandon. To forsake : to cast off. *Abeston.* A stone found in Arabia, of the colour of yron, which being once set on fire, can hardly bee quenched.

Abate. To make lesse : In our common Law it signifieth, to enter into any inheritance, before the right heire take possession, with intent to keepe the said heire out of it.

Abatement. The action or enterprise of him which abateth in the common Lawe.

Abba. An Hebrewe word signifying Father.

Abbert. To helpe or assist one in euill.

Abbertour. Hee that counselleth or comforteth another to doe any euill.

Abbot. A spirituall Lord ouer a religious house of Monkes.

Abbreniate To make short : to abridge.

Abbreniation. A making short, an abridgement.

Abdicare. To refuse or forsake, to renounce.

Abortion. The birth of a child

child before due time ; or the destroying in the mothers wombe.

Abortive. That which is vntimely borne.

Abrahams Baume. A little tree of the kind of Withies growing in Italy , and other hot countreyes, bearing round fruit like Pepper cornes. It is very hot and drie ; and hath a singular propertie to procure chastitie, for which cause Phisitians haue named it *Agnus castus.*

Abridge. To shorten, to cut off, to gather onely the principall points.

Abrogate. To abolish: to disannull, by publike authoritie to alter and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

Abrupt. Broken off.

Abruptly. By peece-meale, out of order, without obseruing of due circumstance.

Absolve. To pardon, acquite, or discharge.

Absolute. Perfect: accomplished.

Absolution. Pardon, acquittall, forgiveness.

Abstinence. A forbearing from gluttony, or vnlawfull taking other mens goods.

Abstinent. Sober, temperate, content with his owne.

Abstract. A little booke, or gathering taken out of a greater.

Abstraction. A taking away: or a short draught taken out of a greater thing.

Abstruse. Hidden: secret, not easie to vnderstand.

Absurde. Foolish, without any wit or grace.

Absurditie. Foolishnesse.

Abusive. That which offereth abuse.

Abisse. A bottomelesse pit, any deepnesse so great that it cannot bee sounded.

Acatia. A little thorne growing in Egypt, out of the leaues and fruit whereof they draw a iuyce or blacke liquor, which being dried, is called *Acatia*, and is very astringent or binding. Our Apothecaries haue not the right *Acatia*, but instead thereof, they

they vse the iuice of floes,
beeing of the same vertue
that *Acasia* is.

Academie. A Vniuersitie
or great publike schoole :
the name hereof first came
of a place in Athens, cal-
led *Academia*, where *Plato*
taught.

Academicall. Belonging
to an Vniuersitie, or *Aca-*
demie.

Academicke. A Philoso-
pher of the sect of *Plato*.
They acknowledged one
God, and beleueed the
immortality of soules; *Pla-*
to hauing learned many
things of the Hebrewes,
then the peculiar people
of God.

Accelerate. To hasten.

Acceleration. A haste-
ning.

Acceffe. Liberty or pow-
er to come to a place.

Accessible. Which may
be gone too.

Accessory. He that coun-
selleth or commandeth
another to commit any
offence: or comforteth, or
hideth him, knowing that
he hath committed an of-
fence.

Accident. That which
happeneth by chaunce :
sometime it signifieth that
which belongeth to a
thing, and yet is no part of
the substance, as the quan-
tity, quality, and such like.

Accidentall. Happening
by chance : or belonging
to an Accident.

Acclamation. A crying
out to one.

Accomodate. To make
fit: to apply.

Accoutrement. Attire, or
dressing.

Accoste. To drawe neere
to one,

Accrew. To grow, arise,
or increase.

Accumulate. To heape
vp.

Accumulation. A heaping
together.

Acerbity. Sowrenesse.

Acheue. To performe
or bring to passe.

Acolite. A Minister ser-
uing to bring water, wine
and light to the altar.

Acorisum. A venemous
herbe, hauing a root much
like a Scorpion, and shi-
ning within like alabaster.

Poets faine that *Cerberus*

the three headed dogge of hell, being dregged vp in a chaine of Adamant by *Hercules*, did cast some of his some vpon this herbe, whereby it became so nimble. *Active*. Liuely, strong, venomous.

Acquire. To gette, or procure. *Activity*. Strong nimblenesse.

Acquisition. A getting or purchasing. *Actor*. A doer, sometime a Player.

Acquire. To discharge, or free one. *Actual*. That which is done or committed.

Aquitall. A freeing of one from being guilty of an offence wherewith hee was charged. *Acute*. Sharpe, witty. *Adage*. A prouerbe.

Action. A deede done : or the doing of any thing. In our common Lawe it signifieth a suite commenced against any man, and is commonly diuided into three differing kindes, viz. *Adamant*. A precious stone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardest of all stones, insomuch that it cutteth glasse, and yieldeth neither to stroke of hammer nor fire, for which cause the Greekes name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue signifieth Inuincible: Notwithstanding it is softened with goates blood, beeing steeped therein new and warme. It is of contrary nature to the loadstone, in so much that beeing laide neere it, the loadstone can not draw yron, hauing the

1. *Action personall*. which is for debt, goods, cattell.

2. *Action popular* : which any man may sue, as vpon the breach of a penall statute, where some aduantage is allowed to him that will sue for it.

3. *Action reall* : when one vertue thereof ouermastered

red

red by the Adamant.

Adapt. To apply, or giue ones selfe much to any thing.

Addament. Any thing added.

Addition. An adding or putting to. In our commō law it signifieth any title given to a man beside his name which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling place.

Adhere. To cleaue to.

Adherence. A cleauing to, or belonging to any thing.

Adherent. That which cleaueth or ioyneth close to a thing.

Adiacent. That which lyeth neere to another thing.

Adiourne. To deferre or put off till another time.

Adiournement. A terme in lawe when any Court is disolued, and appointed to be kept vpon some other time, or at any other place.

Adiunct. A qualitie ioyned to a thing, as

heate to fire, coldnesse to Snow.

Adiure. To binde by oath : to make one to sweare.

Adiuration. A swearing, or binding by oath.

Administer. To doe seruice : sometime to take charge and dispose of a dead mans goods, by appointment of the Ordinary.

Administration. The doing or handling of a businesse; or the disposing of a dead mans goods, that made no will.

Administrator. Hee to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goodes of a man dying without will.

Admire. To wonder, to honor or esteeme highly.

Admiration. A wondering.

Admission. A receiving or giuing one leaue to enter.

Admit. To let in, to allow of.

Admixtion. A mingling of things together.

Admonish. To warne.

Admonishment. A warning giuen one.

Adopt. To choose one to be his sonne.

Adoption. The choosing and making one to bee as his sonne to him.

Adore. To worship, to giue diuine reuerence.

Adoration. A worshipping.

Adorne. To decke, to set out, to beautifie.

Adornation. A decking, or trimming.

Aduent. A comming: Certaine weekes before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemne preparation for the comming of our Sauour.

Aduentale. A coate of Armour.

Aduerse. Contrary.

Aduert. To marke.

Aduertise. To giue knowledge of a thing.

Adulation. Flattery.

Adulatory. Which flattereth.

Adulterate. To corrupt or counterfeit.

Advocate. Hee that pleadeth for another.

Aduoufon. The right which a man & his heires haue to present a Clerke to the Ordinary, to be admitted to a spirituall benefice when it becommeth void.

Aduft. Burnt, scorched.

Aduftion. A burning.

Aedile. An officer among the auncient Romans, who had charge to see the Temples, priuate houses & high waies, were kept in good reparation.

Aegypan. A Poeticall word, signifying a monster hauing the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

Aerie. A nest of haukes is so called.

Aeriall. Ayrie, or of the aire.

Affability. Courtesie in speech: gentleness, kindness.

Affable. Courteous or kind in speech.

Affect. To loue: sometime to moue affection.

Affestation. Too much curiosity: an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another, or doe

doe any thing well.

Affiance. Trust: confidence.

Affianced. Betrothed.

Affinitie. Kindred by marriage: sometime likeness or agreement.

Affirmative. Which affirmeth.

Affluence. Plentie: abundance.

Affront. To come boldly before one: to looke boldly in ones face.

Africa. One of three parts of the world, lying toward the South; herein is Barbary and all Ethiopie contained. The people of these countries liued in times past very vnciuilly, feeding much vpon serpents flesh: It is called Africa of the Greeke worke *Phrice*, which signifieth Colde: and the particule *A*, which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the sense thereof: so that Africa signifieth a country hotte or without cold.

Agarick. A kind of masherome or radstoole of great account in Physicke.

It groweth vpon the Larch tree in Italy, and is white, light, brittle, and spongeous. It expelleth colde fleame and grosse raw humours out of the body, opening obstructions of the Liuer, and by this meanes amendeth an euill colour.

Agast. Amazed with feare; dismaide.

Agent. A doer or a medler in a matter.

Aggrauate. To make any thing in words more grieuous, heauier or worse then it is.

Agilitie. Nimblenesse.

Agitation. A shaking, iogging or moouing.

Agnition. Knowledge: acknowledgement.

Agnize. To acknowledge.

Agnus castus. See *Abraham* baume before.

Agony. A torment of body and minde: great feare and trembling.

Agriculture. Tillage of land: husbandry.

Alabaster. A kinde of marble white and very cleare, which by reason of the naturall coldnes thereof doth preserue things

long from corruption; and therefore they vied to make boxes of it to keepe sweete ointments, and tombes to bury Princes and great Personages in.

Alacritie. Cheerefulness; courage, quickness.

Alchymie. The art of melting or dissolving the nature of mettals, by separating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

Alchymist. Hee that is skilfull in Alchymie.

Alcion. A small bird that maketh her nest in the sea, and then it is a signe of faire weather; some call it a kings fisher.

Alcoran. A booke wherein Mahometers law and religion is written.

Aldgran. A starre in the necke of the signe Leo.

Algate. Notwithstanding; it so be, seeing that.

Alien. A stranger borne, an oulandish man.

Alienate. To estrange and withdraw the minde, sometime to sell.

Alienation. An estran-

ging, a selling away.

Aliment. Nourishment.

Alkakengi. Otherwise called winter cherries: An herb which beareth round berries and red, that are good against the stoppings of the Liuer, the stone and grauell, and diuers diseases of the kidneyes and bladder.

Allay. To qualifie or abate the strength or violence of any thing. It is also a terme of hunting, when they set hounds in a readinesse, where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off when the rest of the Kennell comes in.

Allegation. A telling of some prooffe or reason of a matter.

Allegiance. Obedience of a subiect to his Prince.

Allegorie. A sentence consisting of diuers tropes which must be vnderstood otherwise then the literall interpretation sheweth; as when Saint Iohn Baptist speaking of our Saviour, *Matth. 3.* said: *Whose faune is in his hand, and hee shall make*

make cleane his floore, and gather the wheate into his barn but the chaffe he shall burne with vnquenchable fire: The meaning whereof is, that Christ being supreme Iudge of all, shall separate the good from the euill, rewarding the one in heauen, and punishing the other in hell fire.

Allegoricall. Of, or belonging to an allegorie: spoken by an allegorie.

Alleluia. An Hebrew word or rather two Hebrew words ioyned in one, vsed as a signe of exultation, and is interpreted, Prayle ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the Britaines were inuaded by the Saxons and Picts, and on a time ready to fight a battell against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop, (who was sent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* heresie) that they should doe as he did; and forthwith he cryed aloude *Alleluia*: which when the whole armie of Britaines had done, the sound there.

of strooke such a terrour into the enemies, that they presently fledde away, whereby the Brittaines had the victorie. *De gestis Rom. lib. 15.*

Allie. Of kinne to one by marriage.

Alliance. Kindred and affinitie, league or friendship.

Allot. To appoint, or giue by lotte.

Allude. To speake any thing which hath resemblance, or priuily is directed to touch another matter.

Allusion. A likening or priuie resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

* *Alnath* A starre in the hornes of the signe *Aries*.

Aloes, or Lignum Aloes. A precious wood vsed in Phisicke, which comforteth the heart, & openeth obstructions. It is knottie, browne of colour, and bitter in taste. Being burned it someth, and yeeldeth a sweete perfume. Some affirme it to growe vpon moun-

A L

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mountaines in the East, neere the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountaines falling downe, it is carried by the streame into India, where being taken vp in nets, it is cleansed, and made apt for physicke.

Aloesuccorina. The iuyce of an herbe brought hither dry out of India; the best whereof is cleere, cleane and red, like to the colour of a lyuer. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholericke humours out of the stomack; yet not good to bee taken inwardly of such as are troubled with the Hemorrhoides.

Alpha. The first letter of the Greekes: wherefore it is sometime taken for the first or chiefe in anything.

Alphabet. The crosse-row of letters, the A, B, C.

Alphabeticall. Belonging to the Alphabet.

Alps. High mountaines between France and Lombardie: the rockes where of *Hannibal* (the great Captaine of the Carthagi-

nians) softened in diuers places with fire and vinegar, to cut out away for his army to passe into Italy.

Altercation. An angry reasoning or wrangling in words.

Alternall. Done by turne or course, one after another.

Altitude. Highth.

Amaze. To dismay: to make afraid.

Amazon. A woman of the Country Amazonica. Amazones were warlike women of Scythia, which kept a Country to themselves without men, yet to haue children companied with the bordering people.

Their Sonnes they either destroyed or sent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them vp in hunting, riding, shooting and seates of armes. They burned the right breast of their children, lest it should hinder their archerie, wherefore they had the name Amazons, which (in Greeke) signifieth women wanting a breast.

Ambage.

• *Ambage*. A long circumstance of words.

Amber. A kinde of hard yellow gumme, wherwith they make beades. *Mesue* saith, the tree whereon it groweth is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learne. *Dioscorides* saith, that it falleth in maner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the riuer Po in Italy, where it congealeth and becommeth hard, in that forme as wee see it.

• *Ambergriſt*. *Mesue* saith, it is the spawne of the Whale fiſh: *Anicen* affirmeth it to grow in the ſea. Others write onely, that it is caſt vp on the ſhore, and found cleauing to ſtones there: the ſume therof is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, and comfortable to the braine.

Ambia. A clammy liquor of the colour of honny, brought out of India. It is ſaid to haue great vertue in healing old aches or griefes, proceeding from cold diſeaſes.

Ambidexter. He that can

uſe both hands alike, a crafty fellow, that can play on both parts.

Ambiguity. Doubtfulneſſe.

Ambiguous. Doubtfull, vncertaine.

Ambition. Vnlawfull, or immoderate deſire of ſoueraignty.

Ambroſie. A ſweet ſhrub or little tree, wherewith ſome people were wont to make Garlands. In poetry it vſually ſignifieth the meat of the heathen gods. It is ſometime taken for immortality.

Ambulatorie. A place to walke in.

Ambuſcado. A company of Souldiours, hid in ſome wood or other couert, to entrappe their enemies vnawares.

• *Amenity*. Pleaſantneſſe, delectableneſſe.

Amerce. To puniſh one by enioyning him to pay a certaine ſmall ſumme of money, at the diſcretion of him that lawfully commaundeth it.

Amercement. A puniſhment by the purſe: See *Amerce*. *Ametheſt*.

Ametibst. A precious stone of a purple colour, fit to graue any thing in, because it is not ouerhard. It withstandeth drunkennes, as the name in Greek signifieth.

Amiable. Louely.

Amitie. Friendship, loue.

Ammoniacke. A kinde of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in Lybia, neere the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in Africa, vnder sand, & is like vnto allume.

Amorous. Louing, or giuen to loue.

Amphiboly. A speech hauing a doubtfull sence, or which may be taken diuers manner of waies.

Amphibologie. The same that *Amphibolie* is.

Amphisicians. Such people as dwell vnder the burning Zone, neere the Equinoctiall line, so called because their shadowes at noone are sometimes towards the North, some-

Amphitheater. A place hauing seats and scaffolds in it, vsed among the old Romanes to shew spectacles and strange sights in, Offenders condemned to dye, and Prisoners taken in warre, were often brought to this place to fight and bee deuoured by wilde beastes, the people sitting in safe places aboue, and inhumanely sporting themselues thereat: Also the Gladiatours or the Sword players did fight here.

Ample. Large, great.

Amplific. To enlarge.

Amplification. An enlarging.

Amplitude. Largenesse, greatnesse.

Amulet. Any thing hanged about the neck, to preserve one from inchantment.

Anagramme. An inuention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name, changeth the word, and turneth it to some other sence, as if for *John*, one would write, *Honi*:

ni: there beeing iust the same letters in them both. *seued in pickle, and vsed by Gallants to draw down*

• *Analogie*. Proportion, agreement, or likenesse of one thing to another. *drinke.*

• *Analysis*. A resolution or explicating of an intricate matter. *Anchoresse. A religious woman that liueth solitarie in some close place by her selfe.*

• *Anarchie*. Lacke of gouernment: all the time when the people is without a Prince or Gouernour. *Anchorite. A religious man liuing solitary alone in some close place.*

• *Angelicall*. Like an Angell. *Angle. A corner.*

• *Anathema*. Any thing hangd vp in a Church, as an offering to God: sometime it signifieth excommunication; or a man excommunicated and deliuered to the power of the diuell. *Anguish. Griefe of mind: vexation.*

• *Anathematize*. To hang vp a thing as consecrated to God: sometime to curse sweare, or betake to the diuell. *Angust. Streight, narrow.*

• *Anatomic*. An incision or cutting. The art of knowing the situation, office, and nature of all the parts of mans body. *Animaduersion. A marking.*

• *Anatomize*. To cut and search euery part. *Animate. To encourage: to harden on.*

• *Anchouie*. A Spanish fish lesse then our Spratte, pie- *Anime. A white gumme or rosin broughe out of the West Indies: It is verie pleasant in smel, and being cast into the fire cōsumeth very quickly.*

• *Anamorphose*. Courage. *Animas. First fruits paid of a spirituall liuing.*

• *Annals*. Chronicles of things done from yeare to yeare. *Annex. To knit or ioin to.*

• *Annihilate*. To make void, *Annihilate. To make void,*

void, or bring to nothing.

Anniversary. A solemnitie kept euery yeare at a set time.

Annotation. A note, mark, or exposition made vpon any writing.

Annually. Yearely.

Annuitie. A yearely payment of money to one, not in way of rent, but vpon some other occasion.

Annull. To make voide.

Annunciate. To tell or declare.

Antagonist. An enemy: an aduersary.

Antartike Pole. The south pole of the world.

Antecedent. That which goeth before.

Antheme. See *Antiphone*.

Antichrist. An aduersary to Christ: It is compounded of the Greeke preposition *Anti*, and *Christus*, which signifieth contrary or against Christ.

Anticipate. To prevent: to take before another.

Anticipation. A preventing; or taking before.

Antidate. The dating of a letter or other writing on some day already past.

Antidote. A medicine against poyson, or which serueth to amend any distemperature of the body.

Antike worke. A work in painting or caruing, of diuers shapes of beasts, birds, flowers, &c. vnperfectly mixt and made one out of another.

Antimony. A white stone found in siluer mines.

Antipathie. A contrariety or great disagreement of qualities.

Antiperistasis. A terme vsed in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold waxeth the stronger in it selfe, or cold kept in by heat, groweth more vehement.

Antiphone. Any verse or litle sentēce, which church men do by course sing one after another.

Antipodes. People vnder vs that goe with their feet toward ours.

Antique. Old; ancient.

Antiquary. One studious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Histories.

Antiquate. To make old,
or

or of no account.

Antithesis. A contrariety of things placed against other; as the spokes be in a wheele.

Antlier. The lower branch of a Harts horne.

Anxietie. Carefulnesse, sadnesse.

Anxious. Carefull: sad.

Aphorisme. A short sentence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing: or which serueth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Philosophie and Phisicke.

Apocalypse. A diuine book written by Saint Iohn Euangelist, while he was banished in the Ile Pathmos: so called because it containeth many profound mysteries there reuealed vnto him. In English it signifieth a Reuelation.

Apocrypha. That which is hidden and not knowne, Doubtfull.

Apocynon. A little bone in the left side of a Frog, of great vertue as some thinke.

Apogeon. A terme in A-

stronomy, signifying the farthest distance of a Planet from the earth.

Apologie. A defence: a speech or written answer made in iustification of any person.

Apologicall. That which is spoken in defence.

Apophthegme. A short quick sentence worthy the noting.

Apoplexie. A very dangerous disease, wherein a man lyeth without sense or motion, as if hee were dead, with his eyes close, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It commeth for the most part of colde and grosse flegmaricke humors, oppressing the brain in such sort that the animall spirits, cannot passe from thence into the sinewes, as they were wont.

Apostasie. A reuolting or falling away from true religion.

Apostata. He that reuol-
teth or falleth from true religion: *Iulianus* one of the olde Emperours was most infamous for this crime.

Apostat-

Apostaticall. Of or belonging to an Apostata.

Apostle. One sent in message: an Embassadour.

Apostolicall. Of or belonging to an Apostle. ✓

Apozeme. A drinke made with water and diuers spices and herb., vsed instead of sirupes.

Appall. To make afraid.

Apparant. Cleare, manifest, certaine.

Appariser. A sumner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appeare at a Court.

Apparision. An appearing: or vision.

Appeach. To accuse: disclose, or bewray.

Appeale. A terme in law, when a malefactor accuseth or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence or any other. Also when the defendant refuseth a Iudge, and desireth to haue his cause tryed by a superiour power, he is said then to appeale: as Saint Paul appealed from *Festus* to *Cæsar* the Emperour.

Appellans. He which appealeth.

Appellation. A naming or calling.

Appendix. That which dependeth or hangeth vpon another thing.

Appertinances. That which appertaineth or belongeth to another thing.

Applaud. To shew loue or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other signe of reioycing.

Applause. A reioycing or clapping the hands for ioy.

Application. An applying of one thing to another.

Apposition. A putting of one thing to another.

Approbate. To like, to allowe.

Approbation. An allowance, or liking.

Appropriate. To challenge to ones selfe: to keepe to himselfe alone.

Appropriation. A terme vsed when any body corporate, or priuate man, hath the right vnto a parsonage in themselves, and may receiue the profite thereof, by maintaining a Vicar to serue in the place.

Arbiter. A iudge in a
con.

A R

controuerſie, choſen indifferent for both parties.

Arbitrement. An agreement made betweene parties, by an indifferent man to them both.

Arbitrary. Belonging to arbitrement.

Arbitrate. To iudge, to make an agreement.

Arbitratour. See Arbiter.

* *Arblast.* A Croſſebow.

Architect. A chiefe workman.

Architecture. The art or Science of building and comely cōtriuing a houſe. It is written that this Science did beginne in *Caine*, becauſe hee was the firſt that euer built a city, which hee called by his ſonnes name *Enoch*, as appeareth, *Gen 4.*

Ardent. Burning hot: vehement.

Ardour. Heat: earneſtneſſe.

Argent. Siluer or ſiluer colour: ſometime white.

Argonautes. The Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece; ſo called of the ſhippe *Argo* in which they

A R

failed. The chiefe of them were *Iaſon*, *Typhis*, *Caſtor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules* and *Theſeus*.

Ariditie. Drineſſe.

Ariopagite. A Lawyer or chiefe Iudge in Capitall matters in the Citie of *Athens*: ſo called of a certaine ſtreet in that citie dedicated to *Mars*, in which thoſe Iudges were wont to ſit. They were ſo ſeuere in their iudgements, that they ſate to heare and determine matters in the night time, to the end they would not behold the parties which were to be iudged, but onely heare what could be objected and answered. *Saint Dioniſius* conuerted to the Chriſtian faith by *Saint Paul*, was one of thoſe iudges.

* *Ariſtocratie.* A kinde of gouernment, where the noble men, or chiefe perſons beare all the ſway.

Ariſtocraticall. Of or belonging to *Ariſtocratie*.

Ariſmetike. The art of numbring: It is written that *Abraham* firſt taught this

this art to the Egyptians, and that afterward *Pythagoras* did much increase it.

Arke. In holy Scripture it signifieth two things: First, The Arke made by *Noe* at the commandement of God, which was 300. cubits long: 50. cubits broad, and 30. high: *Gen. 6*. Secondly, it signifieth a most precious and consecrated cofer or chest, called the Arke of testament, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all ouer with gold: It had foure corners, and in each corner a golden ring, thorough which were put barres of the same wood *Sethim*, couered likewise with gold, which serued for the carriage thereof. This Arke was two cubits and a halfe long, one cubit and a halfe broad, and one cubit & a half deepe. *Exod. 25*. In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded: *Heb. 9*.

Armipotent. Mightie, strong.

Aromaticall. Sweete of saueur: smelling like spice.

Arreages. Mony or rent behind, not yet paide.

Arrian. An heretike of the sect of *Arrius* Bishop of *Alexandria*, who deuised a blasphemous doctrine against the diuinitie of our Sautour.

Arride. To please well, to content with delight.

Arrogancie. Pride, loftines.

Arrogant. Proud, boasting.

Arrogate. To chalenge, proudly more honour or praise then is due.

Arterie. A veine with two coates, or a hollow sinew in which the spirits of life doe passe through the body. These kinde of veines pro-

Armadillo. A beast in India of the bignesse of a

proceed all from the heart, where the vitall spirits are made, and are those which pant or beate, called commonly the pulses.

Articulate. To set downe articles or conditions of agreement.

Artificial. Cunning, well contriued, skilfull.

Arctike pole. The North pole of the world.

Armillery. Great ordnance for the warres.

Artisan. A handy crafts man.

Artist. Hee that is skilfull in any art.

Asafetida. A dried gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a strong loathsome sauour; and is sometime applyed outwardly to the body.

Asceance. Sidewaies, or looking on one side.

Ascribe. To impure, apply, or account.

Asia. One of the three parts of the world bounding toward the East, in which is Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine,

or the holy land, Arabia, Mesopotamia, (so called because it is in the midst betweene the two great riuers, Tygris and Euphrates) Assyria, Media, Persia, and diuers other countries.

Aspe. A venemous serpent of a blacke earthie colour and sometime yellow. The superstitious Egyptians did honor them, and their Kings vsed to weare the figure of an aspe in their Diadems. They go alwaies two and two together, and if it happen that one of them be killed, the other will presently pursue him that slue his fellow, in such sort that he shal hardly escape, vnlesse hee make great hast or passe ouer a riuer. If one bee bitten by this serpent, the best remedy is presently to cutte off the member so bitten, if it be possible; otherwise hee shall fall into a deadly sleep, & within few houres goe away. as it were in a trance. *Cleopatra* Queene of Egypt, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (who

she loued as her husband) she her selfe wilfully, by applying one of these asps to her body; because she would not bee carryed in triumph to Rome, by *Augustus Caesar*, who had vanquished her and *Antonie*.
Aspect. Sight or the beholding of any thing. In Astronomy it signifieth the distance betweene the planets & heavenly signes. And there are foure such Aspects. The first called a Trine aspect (because it diuideth the heavens into three euen partes) is the distance of foure signes from each other; as *Aries* beholdeth *Leo*, and *Sagittarius* with a Trine aspect, because these are distant foure signes, the one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a Quartill, is the distance of three signes, as *Aries* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Capricorne*, with a Quartill aspect, because they are distant three signes from him. The third called a Sextill aspect, is the distance of two signes, as *Aries* beholdeth *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this Sextill aspect, beeing but two signes distant from them. The fourth called an Opposite aspect, is the farthest distance that can be, namely a distance of sixe signes asunder; as *Aries* beholdeth *Libra* with this opposite aspect, and *Libra* beholdeth *Aries* with the same. The like is of all the other signes, or Planets placed in them. For example; *Taurus* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Pisces* with a Sextill, *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a Quartill. *Virgo* and *Capricorne* with a Trine, and *Scorpio* with an opposite aspect. The distance of one or fve signes is not called an Aspect.
Asperity. Sharpnesse.
Asperion. A sprinkling.
Assure. To hope to come to a thing: to seek aduancement.
Aspiration. A breathing, or pronouncing the letter H, before a vowell.
Assasinate. A robbing, spoiling, or murdering in the high way.
Asscure. To make one sure

sure or certaine, to giue one assurance.

Assentation. Flattery.

Assertion. An affirming or auouching of any thing

Assets. A terme in the Common Lawe, when wee would signifie that a man hath goods enough come to his hands, to discharge a dead mans debts or legacies giuen by him.

Assueration. An earnest affirming.

Assiduitie. Continuance, or continuall attendance.

Assigne. To appoint: also one that is appointed in anothers behalfe.

Assignment. An appointment.

Assignement. An appointing or passing of a thing ouer to another.

Assistant. A helper.

Associate. To accompany.

Association. A ioyning together in fellowship.

Aboile. To acquite, cleere, or pardon.

Assume. To take to himselfe.

Assumpsit. When one for some consideration giuen

him, vndertaketh any thing.

Assumption. A lifting or taking vp.

Assipulation. An affirming; an agreement.

Attriction. A binding.

Attrictiue. Which hath power to binde.

Astringent. The same that Attrictiue is.

Astrolabe. An instrument of Astronomie to gather the motion of the Starres by.

Astrologie. See Diuination.

Astrologer. One skilfull in Astrologie.

Astronomie. An art that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the planets & Starres. This art seemeth to be very ancient, for Iosephus: lib. prim. Antiq; writeth, that the Sons of Seth, Nephewes to Adam (for Seth was Adams sonne, did first find it out: who hearing their grandfather Adā foretell of the vniuersall flood which should shortly drowne the world, they thereupon erected two great pillars, engraving in

the principles of Astronomie; which pillars were the one of bricke, the other of stone; because if the water shold haply wash away the brick, yet the stone might preserue the knowledge hereof for posterity.

Astronomicall. Belonging to Astronomy.

Atcheuement. A terme of Heraldry, signifying the armes of any Gentleman set out fully with all that belongeth to. it. Also the performance of any great matter.

Atheisme. The damnable opinion of the Atheist.

Atheist. He that wickedly beleueeth there is no God or no rule of religion.

Atomie. A mote flying in the sunne, Any thing so small, that it cannot bee made lesse.

Atrocitie. Cruelty; outrageousnesse.

Attache. To take: to lay hands on.

Attainder. A conuiction or prouing one guilty of a capitall offence.

Attaynt. Conuicted or prooued guilty of some

great crime.

Attentive. Diligently harkening.

Attestation. A witnessing.

Attired. A terme vsed among Heralds, when they haue occasion to speake of the hornes of a Bucke or Stagge.

Attract. To draw or pull to.

Attraction. A drawing or pulling too.

Attractione. Drawing or which hath vertue to draw.

Attractione. A handling or feeling.

Attribute. To giue to, or impute. It signifieth sometime a fit title or terme applied to any thing.

Attrition. Sorrow, repentance.

Attorney. He that by mutual content taketh charge of any other mans businessse.

Attornment. The paying of any small piece of money by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the party to whom he payeth it, to bee now his Landlord.

Auarice. Couctousnesse.

Aucupa-

Aucupation. Hunting after a thing.

Audacious. Bold, hardy.

Audacisie. Boldnesse.

Audible. That which is so spoken that it may bee heard.

Auditor. An Officer of accounts: it is often taken for a hearer.

Audience. A hearing or hearkening: sometime it signifieth an assembly of people hearkening to some thing spoken.

Auerre. To iustifie, avouch or maintain a thing.

Auement. A terme in Law when one offereth to prooue that his plea is good.

Auersion. A turning away, a disliking.

Auert. To turne away.

Augment. To increase.

Augmentation. An increasing.

Augur. See Diuination.

Auiditie. Greedinesse.

Auowable. That which one may iustifie and maintaine.

Auow. To iustifie or maintaine.

Auowrie. A Law terme, when a Bayliffe or other Officer, auoweth or iustifieth the lawfull taking of a distresse from any man.

Auricular. Spoken in ones eare.

Auripigmentum. See Orpiment.

Aurore. The morning.

Auspicious. Lucky: fortunate.

Austere. Sharpe, seuer, cruell.

Austeritie. Sharpnesse, hard vsage.

Authenticall. That which is vndeniable, and approoued of all men.

Authenlike. The same as Authenticall.

Autumne. Haruest time: one of the foure quarters of the yeare; the other three are winter, spring-tide, and sommer.

Autummal. Of, or belonging to Autumne.

Axiome. A proposition or short sentence generally allowed to be true; as in saying, the whole is greater then a part. It signifieth also in Logicke, any perfect sentence, that affirmeth

meth or denyeth a thing, as in laying, *Casat* is mercifull, or *Casat* is not mercifull.

* *Aye*. For euer.

Azymes. A solemnity of seven dayes among the Iewes, in which it was not lawfull to eate leauened bread: the Pasche or Ester of the Iewes.

Azure. A fine blew colour.

B

B *Aboone*. A beast much like an Ape, but greater.

Bacchanals. The feasts of *Bacchus*.

Badger. He that buyeth corne or victuall in one place, to carry into another. It is also a beast of the bignesse of a young Hog, liuing in the woods, commonly called a Brock.

* *Bale*. Sorrow: great miserie.

Balaste. Grauell or any thing of weight laid in the bottome of ships to make them goe vpright.

Balefull. Sorrowfull.

Balke. A little peece of ground in earable lands which by mischance the Plough slippeth ouer, so that it is not ploughed at all.

Ballon. The round Globe or top of a pillar.

Balme. A precious iuyce or liquor, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*. It droppeth by cutting out of a little lowe plant (about a yard high) hauing leaues like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in Egypt, and some places of the holy Land.

This iuice is somewhat like to oyle, but more clammie, and inclining to a certaine rednesse. It hath a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste: Being put into a vessell of water, it will sinke downe to the bottome like a round pearle, without breaking, and may bee taken vp againe with the point of a knife. It is an excellent medicine to take any scar out of the body, and for diuers other purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten,

ten. Saladinus writes that there was but one vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the great Turke.

Balneo. A bathe.

Balsamum. See Balme.

Baptisme. It commonly signifieth a dipping or washing.

Baptist. A washer. *S. Iohn* the sonne of *Zacharias* was so called, for that hee first began to Baptize or wash men in the riuer of Iordan to the remission of sinnes.

Barbarisme. Rudenesse in speech, or behaviour, outrageous crueltie.

* *Bardes.* Poets.

* *Baragares.* A kinde of dance.

Barrester. He that is allowed to pleade causes at the barre.

Barrester. A common quarreller: one that is euer suing and molesting others without cause.

Barricado. A warlike defence, of emptie Barrels, and such like vessels, laide at the breach of a wall to keepe out the enemies.

Barriers. A warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compasse.

Barter. To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

Base. In Architecture it signifieth the foote of a pillar, or the foundation that supporteth any thing.

Basiliske. Otherwise called a Cockatrice: the most venomous serpent that is. It breaketh stones and blasteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning euery thing that it goeth ouer; neither can any herbe growe neere the place where it lyeth. It is poyson to poyson, and driueth away all other serpents, with only hissing. If a man touch it but with a sticke, it will kull him, and if it see a man a farre off, it destroyeth him with his lookes. This serpent is not aboue a foote long, of colour between black & yellow, hauing red eyes, a very sharpe head, and a white spot

Spot thereon like a crowne the middle, holding vp the
wherefore he is called by brest thereof. It breedeth
some in Latine *Regulus*, onely in the hot burning
viz. a little king. It goeth sands of Africa: Of this
not winding like other ser- Basiliske the Poet *Lucane*
pents, but vpright vnto writeth thus. *lib. 9.*

*Sibilaque effundens cunctas terrentia pestes.
Ante venena nocens, late sibi submouet omne
Vulnus, & in vacua regnat Basiliscus arena.*
With deadly hille the Basiliske,
all other plagues doth fright.
And speedier kils then poisons can,
with his infectious sight.
Heele haue no neighbour dwell neere him,
he loues to liue alone.
And tyrantlike reignes by himselfe,
in caue of sandy stone.

Babae. A noble man, or *Bdellium.* A Gumme
great Commander vnder brought out of Arabia, and
the great Turke. the Holy land, of a sweete

Bastinado. A staffe: a smell and bitter taste. It
cudgell. hath vertue to mollifie and

Baston. A staffe, or cud- ripen hard swellings, and
gell: sometime it signifi- is good against the stiffe-
eth an officer of the Fleet, nesse of sinewes or other
attending in the kings parts, and against the bi-
Court, with a red staffe, to ting of venemous beasts.
conuey such to ward as *Beades of Saint Elline.* Cer-
are there committed. taine round roots brought

Batty. A beating or stri- out of Florida, which
king. being drie are very hard,

Baube. A small coine: a on the outside blacke, and
farthing. inwardly white: of a sweet

* *Baine.* A Bathe. smell and good taste. They
are

are of great vertue against griefs of the stomack, as also of the kidnies or reines.

Beame. The maine horne of a hart or Stagge.

Beatitude Blessednesse.

Beauer. In armour it signifieth that part of the helmet which may bee lifted vp, to take breath the more freely. It is also a beast of very horre nature, liuing much in the water. His two forefeete are like the feete of the beast called

Gattus, (as *Ioannes de Sancho amando* writeth :) but what this *Gattus* is, I doe not well vnderstand, onely

I suppose it to be an *Otter*. Vpon these feete hee hath very sharpe clawes, wherewith hee taketh his prey, and hangeth vpon water bankes. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Goose, wherewith hee swimmeth. Hee hath very sharpe teeth, and doeth much harme to trees, with knawing the rootes and ryndes of them. It is written that if a Beauer come into a strange place, where hee hath not beene bred,

the other Beauers will make him their slaue, to prouide them meate, and pull off all the haire from his backe that hee may be knowne. The stones of this beast are sold in Apothecaries shoppes, by the name of *Castoreum*: they are much vied in Physick, beeing very good against palsies and cold diseases of the sinewes: But the skin is of more valew then the stones.

Beeglue. That which Bees doe make at the entry of their hime, to keepe out cold.

Beeflings. The first milke that commeth from the Teate, after the birth of any thing.

Belial. An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughty person. An Apostata; one without yoke, and is many times taken for the diuell.

* *Belue.* By and by, anon.

Bellona. Warre, or the goddess of Warre among the heathen.

Belt. A girdle.

Beltze-

Belzebub. An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language signifieth an Idoll, and *Zebub*, a Fly: so that *Belzebub* signifieth the Idoll of Flies: notwithstanding commonly it is taken for the diuell.

Benediction. A blessing.

Benefactor. A friend, one that doth good.

Beneficence. A dooing good.

Beneficent. Liberall, louing.

Beneuolence. Good will.

Beneuolent. Louing, friendly, well wishing.

Benigne. Friendly, gentle, fauourable.

Benignity. Friendlinesse: liberty, courtesie.

*** Benison.** A blessing.

Benz vine. A sweet smelling gumme, good against hoarsenesse and the cough being dissolued in water and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be vsed in Physick, The tree vpon which it groweth is not with vs certainly knowne.

Berill. A precious stone

brought out of India, cut most commonly with fixe corners, because otherwise it would not shew so faire, if the sticking out of the corners did not make the brightnesse more manifest. It is of a greenish colour, like the water of the sea.

Bestiall. Beastly: dishonest.

Bestiality. Beastlinesse.

Beuie. A heard of row Buckes: most commonly with vs it signifieth, a great number of Quails in company.

Beuie grease. The fat of a row Deere.

Bezaz stone. A stone of excellent vertue against poyson, very costly and of great account in Physick.

It is commonly of the bignesse of an Acorne or Chestnut, being compounded of certain thin scales, one vpon another, like the scales of an Onion. It is easie to bee scraped or cutte, and if it continue long in water, it melreth.

The middle part is something hollow, and full of powder

powder of. the same substance that the stone is of. And this is a marke to know whether the stone bee fine and true: for the Indians doe counterfeite them sometimes and deceiue many. This stone is taken out of the bowels of a beast in India, much like a Hart, sawing that his hornes are like a goates. The occasion of the growing of these stones (as some write) is thus. These Harts or wilde Goates (for they resemble both) going to the dennes of Serpents in those countries, doe with their breathing compell them to come forth, and then eat them: after they goe whereas water is, and plunge themselves therein vntil they perceiue the furie of the venome be past, and till then they will not drinke a droppe: beeing come forth of the water, they goe into the fields, where feeding vpon many healthfull hearbs (knowne to them by naturall instinct to bee

of vertue against poyson) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of these herbs with the Serpents eaten before, these Bezar stones are very strangely (as is saide) ingendered within them: growing by little and little, as appeareth by the scales thereof one folded vpon another.

Bexill. The broad part of a ring, in which the stone or signet is set.

Ble. A fine blew colour vsed by painters.

Bgame. The marriage of two wiues; not both together, but seuerally after the death of the first.

Bigamus. Twice married, hee that hath had two wiues. Such an one the Romish Church admitteth not to the Ministerie.

Bipartite. Divided in two parts.

Birgandes. A kinde of wilde goose.

Bissextile. Leape yeare, so called, because the sixt Calends of March are in that

that yeare twice reckoned:
viz. on the 24. and 25. of

February, so that leape
yeare hath one day more
then other yeares haue.

This leape yeare is obser-
ued euery fourth yeare, &

was first deuised by *Iulius
Cesar*, to accommodate or
make the yeare agree with
the course of the sunne.

Bitumen. A kind of clay,
naturally clamy like pitch,
growing in some coun-
tries of Asia. It was of old
vsed in Physicke: The best
is heauy, bright, and cleere,
of purple colour, and ha-
uing a strong smell. The
black is accounted naught.

This *Bitumen* was vsed in
stead of mortar, at the
building of the tower of
Babel, as appeareth in *Gen.*

cap. 11. There is also a
kind of *Bitumen*, like vnto
a liquor, flowing out of
some fountaines in the
yland Sicilie, which is vsed
in stead of oyle to burne in
lamps.

Blankemanger A custard.

Blemishes. Markes made
by hunters, to shew where
a deere hath gone in,

Blend. To mixe or min-
gle together.

Blewmantle. The name of
an office of one of the
Purseuants at armes.

* *Blish*. Merry, stolicke,
ioyfull.

Blumarie. The first forge,
through which the yron
passeth, after it is once
melted out of the myne.

Bloodstone. A stone
growing in Ethiopia and
Arabia; of nature astringe,
stopping any issue of
bloud, and eating proud
flesh out of wounds. It is
of a dark colour, like vnto
congealed blood.

Bole armoniacke. A red-
dish stone like to ruddle, of
a very binding nature, and
of great vertue against the
plague.

Bonayre. Gentle, milde,
curteous.

Bone breaker. A kinde of
Eagle, hauing so strong a
beake, that therewith shee
breaketh bones.

Bolus. A medicine which
must be eaten: a mouthful.

Bonnet. A hat or cap.

Boone, A request, a suite,
a demand; sometime it sig-
nifieth

B R

nifieth good: as a boone companion, a good companion.

Boras. A white substance like vnto saltpeter, where-with goldsmiths vse to solder gold and siluer: some write it is the gumme of a tree, which is very vnlikely: others affirme it to bee made of old lees of oyle, by art and drying in the Sun brought to be white; notwithstanding I suppose it rather to be a minerall.

Boreas. The Northeast winde.

Braces. In building it signifieth the peeces of timber, which bend forward on both sides, and beare vp the rafters.

Brachmans. A sect of philosophers in India, that liued onely by hearbes, rootes, and fruite.

Brachygraphie. A short kinde of writing, as a letter for a word.

Braket. A drinke made of water and hony.

Brandish. To shake, properly a sword or such like weapon.

Braynsicke. Mad, foolish, furious.

B R

* **Bresfull.** Top full.

Bicuitie. Shortnesse.

Brigandine. A coate of defence.

Brigantine. A kinde of small light ship.

Brime. A terme vsed among hunters when the wilde Boare goeth to the female.

Brocage. Meanes vsed by a spokelman.

Broches. The first head or hornes of a Hart or Stagge.

Brocke. See Badger.

Brocket. A red Deere two yeere old.

Brothell. A house of dishonestie:

Brothelrie. Dishonestie, bawderie.

Bruise. A report spread abroad.

* **Brumall.** Of or belonging to winter.

Brute. Beastly, barbarous.

Brutish. The same.

Brutishnesse. Beastlinesse, barbarous behauiour.

Budge. A furre of a kinde of Kid in other countries.

Buffe. A Beast like a Bull, with a very long mane

mane; This beast breedeth in the woods of Germany. *Buxome.* Pliant, amiable, obedient.

Bugle. The same that *Buxomnes.* Lowliness, humbleness.

Bullion. Silver vntrefined, not yet made in money.

Burdon. A deepe base.

Burganet. A Helmet, a Head-peece.

Burglarie. The breaking and entring into a house by night, with intent to steale or kill.

Burnet. A hood or attire for the head.

Burnish. To make a thing to glister or looke faire by rubbing it. It is also a terme among hunters, when Harts spread their hornes, after they be fraied or new rubbed.

**Burled.* It sometimes signifieth Armed.

Burle. Grosse, fat, great.

Burre. The round rolle of horne, next the head of a Hart.

Bursholder. A Headborough, or officer in a borough.

Buttresses. Staies for to beare vp any building, or

make it strong.

Buxome. Pliant, amiable, obedient.

Buxomnes. Lowliness, humbleness.

C

Cabal. The tradition of the Iewes doctrine of religion.

**Cabalist.* One skilfull in the doctrine of the Iewes religion.

Cachas. An hearbe of red colour, growing in India, which is of vertue against the stone, and to prouoke vrine.

Cadence. The falling of the voice.

Calaber. A little gray beast of the bignesse of a Squirrell, whose skinne is vsed for furre.

Calamarie. A fish which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill, whereof hee is called by some a Curle fish.

**Calcinate.* To burne.

Calcine. To burne.

Calcination. A burning, a turning

a turning into ashes.

Calculate. To cast account, to reckon.

Calculation. An account, a reckoning.

Calends. It signifieth properly, the first day of euery moneth, being spoken alone by it selfe. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifieth the last day of

the moneth going before, as *Pridie Calend. Ianuarius.* is the last day of December. If any number be placed with it, it signifieth that day in the former moneth, which commeth so much before the moneth named; as the tenth *Calends* of March is the twentieth day of February, because if one beginne at March, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before

March. In March, May, July, and October, the *Calends*, beginne at the sixteenth day, in other moneths at the fourteenth which *Calends* must ever beare the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from

the first day of the saide following moneths.

Calfe. The Fawne or young one of a Redde Deere.

Califie. To make warme.

Calification. A making warme.

Callette A lewd woman.

Calliditie. Subtilty, craftinesse.

Calthrope. An instrument vsed sometime in Warre. It is a little thing made with foure prickes of yron; of such a fashion, that which way soeuer it be throwen, one point will alwaies sticke vp like a naile, to spoile the enemies horsefeete.

Caligraphie. Faire writing.

Calumniate. To slander: to belie one shamefully.

Columniation. Slandering lying.

** Camoyse.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noses of blacke Moores be.

Camphire. A kinde of Gumme, as *Auicenn* writeth. But *Platycarius* affir-

D meth



meth it to be the iuice of straight, or to trie the an herbe. It is white of straightnesse of it. Here-colour, and cold and dry of Lawes or decrees for in operation. Church'gouernement are

Cancel. To deface, cut called Canons. And cer-taine times of prayer vsed or blot out. by Churchmen, were cal-

* *Canceline.* Chamlet.

Canicular. See dogge- called Canonically houres of dayes. prayer.

Canker. A hard swelling *Canonically.* Approoued in the veines, being ouer- by common or exact rule.

charged with hot melan- *Canonier.* He that shoo- choly humours. It is cal- teth in great Ordinance.

led a Canker, because the *Canonize.* To declare veines so swollen are like and pronounce one for a vnto the clawes of a Crab. Saint.

This disease may happen *Canonization.* The so- in any part of the bodie, lemnrity of Canonizing or but most commonly in pronouncing one to bee womens breasts; by reason a Saint.

of their spongie hollow- *Cantharides.* Certaine nesse, and great number of Flies shining like golde, veines their meeting. If breeding in the toppes of it continue long it is very Ashe and Oliue trees be- hard to cure, because gen- yond Sea. They are some- tle medicines will doe no time vsed by Physitions, good, and strong doe in- to raise blisters in the bo- crease the raging malice dy; but their heads, wings, of it. and feete must be cast a-

Canniball. A barbarous way. The iuice of them is sauage person: one that poysonous. eateth mans flesh.

Canon. A Greeke word, *Cape.* A corner of land properly signifying a rule shooting out into the or line, to make any thing Sea.

Capabilitie.

Capabilisie. An aptnesse led by horsemen, the Goates leape.

Capable. Which can containe or hold a thing.

Capacitie. Aptnesse to receiue and hold.

Capers. A prickly plant, almost like to brambles, growing in Spaine, Italy, and other hot countries,

The roote hereof is much vsed in Physicke, against obstructions of the spleen or milke.

The flowers and leaues are brought hither from Spaine, preserued in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They stirre vp the appetite, warme the stomacke, and open the stoppings of the liuer and milke.

Capitall. Chiefe, principall; sometime deadly, abominable.

Capise. A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his crowne.

Capitole. An ancient palace in Rome, so called.

Capitulate. To draw or bring into Chapters.

Capriole. Leaping of a horse aboue ground, cal-

led by horsemen, the Goates leape.

Capstane. An instrument to wind vp things of great weight: some call it a crane.

Captious. Short, quicke, quarrelsome in demands.

Captiuare. To take prisoner.

Captiuiry. Bondage, imprisonment.

Carana. A Gumme brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

Carbonado. A rasher vp on the coales.

Carbuncle. It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. 1. Carbuncle stone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly preuaileth against the danger of infectious aire. The best of these stones will shine in darkenesse, like a burning coale, as *Albertus* writeth, himselfe hath seene. Others shine but a little, and are lesse esteemed; but such as shine not

at all, are scarce of any reckoning: these stones are found in some countreies of Africa. 2. Carbuncle disease, is a borch or vlcer, (otherwise called by a Greeke name *Ambrax*) caused of grosse hot blood which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skinne. This vlcer is euer accompanied with a Feuer.

Cardones. An hearbe in India, of vertue to heale sores.

Carlo sanFlo. A roote growing in the West Indies, of a pleasant smell and bitter taste, the rynde whereof beeing chewed, draweth downe fleame and humours from the head, & being drunk en in powder

is good against diuers inward diseases.

Carcanet. A small chaine.

Cardinall. Chiefe principall.

Carnall. Fleshly.

Carnalisy. Fleshlineffe.

Carol. A song: sometime a dance.

Carpe. To checke, taunt, or rebuke.

Carriere. A short swift race with a horse, as at lusts, Tournaments.

Carriue. A great shippe of burden.

Casani. India bread.

Casia. It is commonly taken for Cinnamome. Poets vnderstand often by it, some sweete smelling herbe: as *Virg. Eclog. 2.*

Tum Casia atque alijs intexens suauibus herbis

Also *Ouid. Quos simul ac Casias & nardi lenis aristas.*

Quassaque cum fulua substrauit Cinnama myrrha.

Lactantius also: *De Phœnice.*

Cinnama dehinc, auramque procul spirantis amomi;

Congerit & mixto balsama cum folio.

Non Casia mitis, nec olentis rimen acanthi,

Nec thuris Lachryma, gustaque pinguis abest.

Where wee see that signifie two things. Some *Casia* and Cinnamome, thinke it to bee Lauender.

For

For mine owne part, I know not certainly what English name or interpretation to giue it.

Castoreum See Beuer.

Casual That which happeneth by chance, doubtful, vncertaine.

Casualtie. Chance, fortune, hap-hazard.

Cassia fistula. A fruite growing in Arabia and Syria, which is round, blacke, and long, almost as ones arme, of the bignesse of a Thumbe. The outside hereof is hard: within it, is contained the seede, and a blacke substance soft and sweete, which is much vsed in Physicke, as a gentle purger, of the inward parts.

Catadupa. A place in Ethiopia so called, where the great riuer Nilus, falleth from high Mountainous rockes with such violence, that the continuall noise thereof, maketh the people there dwelling to become deafe.

Catalogue. A roll, a bill, a register of names or other things.

Cassia lignea. A sweete wood much like cinnamon, and of the nature of cinnamon.

Cataplasma. It signifieth properly a medicine, which is made of diuers hearbes, eyther bruised or boyled in water, and so applyed outwardly to the body. If there bee oyle added, it is not then called a Cataplasme, but an Emplaster.

Castigate. To chastise, to correct.

Castigation. A chastising, a correction.

Cataract. A distillation of humours out of the eyes.

Castleward. A payment made by some dwelling within a certaine compasse of a castle, for the maintenance of those that doe watch and ward the castle; Also the circuite of land, which oweth this seruice.

Catarhe. A distillation of waterish humors out of the head, into the mouth and throate, caused by a

colde and sometime hotte
distemperance of the
braine.

Catastrophe. The con-
clusion or end of a Come-
dy: a sudden alteration.

Catecheumen. A nouice,
or one newly instructed in
matters of faith, by word
of mouth.

Category. In the Greeke
tongue it properly signifi-
eth an accusation. It is al-
so a terme vsed in Logike,
which shall after be expli-
cated in the word Predica-
ment.

Categoricall axiome. A
simple axiome or proposi-
tion, not compounded of
any coniunction, as; *Peter*
is a man.

Cathedrall. Of or belong-
ing to a Bishops chaire.

Catholike. A Greek word,
signifying vniuersal or ge-
nerall.

Catoblepa. A strange
beast that killeth a wan
onely with the sight of it:
some thinke it to bee the
Basiliske, or Cockatrice.

Caucaree. A strange meat
like blacke sope, made, (as
is saide) of the Roe of a

Sturgeon.

Cauat. A warning, an
admonition to take heede.

Cauerne. A hole or caue
in the earth.

Cauille. To mocke or
flout in words, to reason
ouerthwartly.

Cauity. Hollownesse.

Causlicke. A medicine
that burneth; and is vsed
when a disease cannot o-
therwise be mastered.

Causele. A taking heed.

Causelous. Wary, circum-
spect.

Cauterize. To burne to
seare.

Caution. A warning or
watchword giuen to take
heede: sometime a great
heedfulnesse, or wary car-
riage in a thing.

Cedar. A tall great tree,
which groweth in Africa,
and Syria, straight vpright
like the Firre tree. The
leaues are small and thick,
of a sweete smell: This
Tree hath fruite on it,
all times of the yeere,
which fruite is like that
of the Pine and Firre
Tree, but greater and har-
der.

Celebrate.

Celebrate. To speake or write very honourably in praise of any thing: also to rehearse often: and sometime to keepe a festiuall day, or other time with great solemnity.

Celebration. The solemnization of a feast.

Celebritye. Great resort to a place: famousnesse.

Celeritie. Swiftnes, speed.

Celestiall. Heauenly.

Celsitude. Highnesse.

Cement. Morter: Lime.

Censer. A vessell to burne Frankincense in.

Censor. A graue Officer hauing authoritie to controlle and correct maners.

Censorian. Belonging to a Censor.

Censure. A iudgement: an opinion.

Centaures. People of Theſſalie, which because they first rid on horses, were supposed to be halfe men & halfe horses. Poets feine they were begotten by *Ixion* vpon a cloud, made in the likenesse of *Iuno*. They warred on the *Lapithes*, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

Center. The point in the midst of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a globe. Wherefore the earth is called the Center of the world, because it is in the midst thereof.

Centurion. A Captaine ouer a hundred footmen.

Certes. Surely: certainly.

Certificate. A writing which testifieth the certainty of a thing.

Cerusse. White Lead, oftentimes vsed by Surgeons in oynments & playsters. Some women make painting therewith.

Ceserach. Otherwise called Fingerferne: An herbe which hath neither stalke, flower, nor seed. It is much vsed in Phisick against the blacke Iaundise, quartane agues, and stopping of the spleene.

Chalons. Blankets, Couerings.

Chameleon. A little beast like a Lizard, hauing a rough scaly skin, straight legs, sharpe clawes, a slow pace like a Torteyes, and a long wreathed taile: He

changeth himselfe quickly into any colour that he sitteth vpon, except white and red: wherefore men that are inconstant and fickle, are sometimes called Chameleons. This beast (as is saide) is nourished onely with aire.

Chamfering. A small gutter or furrow made by art vpon some pillars of stone or timber.

Champerrie. See Champerours.

Champerours. Those that stirre others to go to law, and beare the charges thereof themselves, to the end they may haue part of the land, or other thing in variance.

Chancellour. A chiefe officer in a spirituall court: Also the Lord or chiefe Judge in the chancerie.

Chancerie. The court of equity & good conscience.

Chantor. A singer.

Chaos. A great confused and disorderly heape, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

Chaplet. An attire for the head, made of Gold,

Pearle, or other costly, or curious stuffe, vsed to be fastened behinde; in manner of a foulded rolle or garland.

Character. The forme of a letter. A marke, signe, or stamp made in any thing.

Characterie. A writing by Characters or by strange marks.

Charles Wayne. Certaine Starres winding about the North pole of the world, in fashion like foure wheelles and horses drawing it. Poets feine that *Calisto*, King *Lycanus* daughter, hauing had a childe by *Iupiter*, was by *Iuno* in despite turned into a Beare, and that *Iupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward, into this figure of Starres, for that cause, in Greeke it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Beare.

Charnell house. A place to lay sculles and bones of dead men in.

Chart. A writing, a written deed.

Charter. A writing whereby the king makes a grant to any person or persons of any

any liberty, priuiledge, pardon, or other thing: Also writings betweene priuate men, are sometime so called

Chastell. A Law tearme, wherof there be two kinds, namely Chattels reall, and Chattels personall. Chattels reall, are leases, or wards. Chattels personall are all moueable goods, as money, plate, cartell, &c.

Chaunter. A finger.

Cheape. To cousin, to deceiue.

Cheating. Cousenage.

Cherubim. One of the highest Order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

Chieftaine. A Captaine.

Cheeke varnish. Painting vsed by some women.

Cheuisance. Merchandise, bargaining.

China. A hard knottie roote brought out of the East Indies, of a reddish colour: It is very comfortable to nature, and vsed often in restoratiues and dyet drinks.

Chiromancie. See Diuination.

Chiuallrie. Knighthood: the knowledge of a Knight

or Nobleman in feats of armes.

Chiuancie. Chiuallrie: riding.

Chrisme. A Greeke word, signifying an Oyntment: Sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth, wrapped about an infant after it is newly christened.

Chriftmatorie. A vessell to carry oyle in.

Chrift. The surname of our Sauour, signifying anointed.

Chronologer. One skilfull in Chronicles.

Chronologie. The knowledge of old Stories.

Chrysocoll. A kinde of minerall found like sand in the veines of some mettalles.

Chrysolite. A stone of the colour of Gold, which shineth brightest in the morning, and receiueth harme if it bee held too neere the fire.

Chymera. A strange monster, hauing the head and breast like a Lyon, the belly like a Goate, the tayle like a Dragon.

Chymicall.

Chymicall. Of, or belonging to a Chymist.

Chymist. A Physitian following the method of *Paracelsus*.

Cymball. An old musickall instrument, made in some places of two or moe plates of brasse, which with beating together made a ringing noyle.

Cimisse. A noysome little worme, flat and red, which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it be broken, it

yieldeth a stinking smell.

Cinoper. A soft red stone, found in mines, otherwise cald Vermilion. The Paynims did vse to paint their idols therewith, and themselves in publike feasts and solemnities, as wee read that *Camillus* when he triumphed in Rome was painted with this Vermilion: So *Virgill* speaking in his tenth *Eclag*. of the shepherds god *Pan*, saith that he was seene,

Sanguineis ebuli baccis minoque rubentem.
With bloody Walwoort berries staynd,
and with Vermilion red.

Cinque Ports. Fiue haven townes in our Countrey, which haue many liberties. They are *Hasting*, *Romnie*, *Hethe*, *Douer*, and *Sandwich*.

Circular. That which is round in compasse.

Circumcise. To cut off the foreskin of a mans priuy parts: which was a religious ceremony among all the Hebrewes after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

Circumcision. A cutting

off of the foreskinne. See **Circumcise**.

Circumference. The outer part of any round circle: The ring or round compasse of a wheele.

Circumlocution. A long circumstance: a speaking of many words, where few may suffice.

Circumscribe. To compasse round, to draw a line about.

Circumscribable. That which may bee limited or contained within bounds.

Circumspect. Wise, warie, heedfull.

Circum-

Circumuent. To compasse in; to deceiue one craftily.

Cise. To warne one to appeare.

Citation. A warning one to appeare.

Citrene. Yellow.

Citradell. A castle with a small garrison to keepe a towne in awe.

Civet. A sweet substance like muske. It is said to bee the dung of the beast Hyena.

Ciuilike. To make ciuill.

Clamour. A great cry or noise.

Clamorous. Crying out or exclaiming.

Clandestine. Priuy, close, secer,

Clarentius. One of the Kings of armes, whose office is to dispose the funerals of Knights & Esquires of the southside of Trent.

Clarifie. To make cleere.

Clarity. Noblenesse, cleerenesse.

Claufe. A short sentence.

* **Cleepe.** An olde word, signifying to name, or to call.

Clemency. Mercy, gentlenesse.

Clement. Mercifull, pitifull.

Clients. One that asketh counsell of a Lawyer.

Clime. See Climate.

Climactericall. A Greek word signifying an account or reckoning, made by certaine degrees or steps. Some haue heereby diuided the age of mans life after this manner. The seuenth yeare they reckon for dangerous; and by this account the 14. 21. 28. 35.

&c. are climactericall yeares. Likewise the ninth yeare is esteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account, the 18. 27. 36.

&c. are called climactericall yeares. But the most noted and famous climactericall yeare, is at the age of 63. because both accounts doe meete in this number; namely 7. times 9. and 9 times 7. And this is held the most dangerous yeare of all other.

Climate. A terme vsed in Cosmography. It signifieth a portion of the world, betweene North & South, containing some notable

notable difference in the
sunne rising.

Cloake. To couer or
hide.

Closhe. An vnlawfull
game, called by some
nine pinnes, cules, or kit-
tles.

* *Clum.* A note of si-
lence.

Coaction. Constraint.

Coactiue. Constraining.

Coadiutor. A fellow hel-
per.

Coagulate. To turne to
curde.

Coca. An hearbe in In-
dia, the leaues whereof be-
ing bruised and mixt with
the powder of Cockles or
Oysters in their shelles
burnt, the Indians vse in
little balles to carry in
their mouthes, to preserve
them from famin or great
dryth,

Cockatrice. See Basi-
liske.

Coequal. Equal in degree
with another.

Coeffenciall. Of the same
essence or substance.

Coternal. Equall in eter-
nity with another.

Cogitation. A thinking.

Cognition. Knowledge.

Cohere. To cleaue, sticke,
or hang together.

Coherence. An agreement
or hanging together.

Collaterall. Sidewaies, or
ioyning to the side. Eue-
ry degree of kindred is ei-
ther lineall or collaterall.

The lineall is that which
commeth from the grand-
father to the Father, from
the Father to the Son, and
so still right downward :

Collaterall is that which
commeth sidewaies, as first
betweene brothers and si-
sters, then betweene their
children, &c. Also Vncles,
Aunts, and all Cousins
are conceiued vnder this
tearme of *Collaterall* kin-
dred.

Collation. A short ban-
quet.

Colleague. A companion,
or one ioyned in office
with another.

Collect. To gather toge-
ther.

Collection. A gathering.

Collocation. A placing
together.

Colloquie. A talking or
conferring together.

Collusion.

Collusion. Deceite, couſe-
nage. It is a tearme vſed
in lawe, when an action is
brought againſt one, by his
owne agreement.

• *Collyre.* A physical teirme
ſignifying any medicine
for the eyes.

Colon. A marke of a
ſentence not fully ended;
which is made with two
prickes, thus (:)

Colonie. Among the Ro-
mans, when their city was
too full of inhabitants, they
vſed to withdraw a certain
number, to dwell in ſome
other place, which number
ſo withdrawne, as alſo the
place to which they were
ſent, was called by the
name of *Colonie*.

Coloquintida. A kinde of
wilde Ground, which the
Perſians name Gall of
the earth, becauſe it de-
ſtroyeth all hearbes, neere
which it groweth. It is
round, hauing a thinne
yellow rinde (when it is
ripe) and the inner part
open, and ſpongie full of
gray ſeede. If there grow
but one vpon a plant, it
muſt bee throwne away,

becauſe it will bee too
violent in operation. This
fruite is often vſed in phy-
ſick to purge ſlimie groſſe
humours from the ſin-
newes and ioynts; but
muſt be well prepared, for
that otherwiſe it is very
dangerous.

Coloſſe. An image or ſta-
tue of exceeding great-
neſſe, made ſometime by
the olde Emperours of
Rome. There was one
ſuch image in the yle of
Rhodes, dedicated to the
ſunne, of one hundred and
fue foot long, the thun be
of which image ſewe men
could fathome.

Columbine. Douelike.

Column. A pillar.

Coluri. Two imagined
circles in the heauens,
drawne both through the
Poles, whereof one paſ-
ſeth through Aries and
Libra, the other through
Cancer and Capricorne;
So that they deuide the
Zodiacke, and the whole
heauens into foure euen
parts.

Combar. A fight between
two, allowed by the law or
for

for triall of some contro-
uerſie.

Combatant. He that fight-
teth or is to fight a com-
bit.

Combine. To couple or
ioyne together.

Combination. A coupling
or ioyning together.

Combust. Burnt or scor-
ched: a planer is ſaid to be
combust, when he is vnder
the ſunne beames, or
within certaine degrees of
them.

Combustible. That which
will ſoon be ſet on fire and
conſumed.

Combustion. A burning.

Comedie. A play or
interlude, the beginning
whereof is euer full of
troubles, and the end ioy-
full. Among the Greeks
Eupolis, *Aristophanes* and
Cratinus, were the chiefe
comical Poets, among the
Latines *Plautus* and *Te-
rence*.

Comedian. A Player or
writer of comedies.

Comet. A blazing ſtarre.
It is properly a great qua-
tity of hot and drye exha-
lations drawn v^p from the

earth, by the attractive
vertue of ſtarres, into the
highest region of the aire,
where beeing neere the
Element of fire, it is infla-
med, and there mooued
round, according to the
motio of the ſtarre vnder
which it is growen, or the
motion of the ayre, in
those high parts.

Comick. That which
pertaineth to comedies:
also pleaſant or merry.

Comma. A marke often
vſed in writing and prin-
ting, which is made thus (,

Commemorate. To re-
hearſe or make mention.

Commemoration. A re-
hearſall, remembrance.

Commence. To begin, to
enter an action againſt
one.

Commendatory. Which
recommendeth one.

Comment. Notes of in-
ſtruction ſet in ſome
bookes, to expound ſuch
things as cannot eaſily be
vnderſtood. Sometime it
is taken for a lye or fained
tale.

Commentary. See Com-
ment.

Commen-

Commendatorie. That which hath commendations onely written in it.

Commerce. Conuersation, entercourse of merchandise.

Commination. A threatening.

Commiserate. To take pittie or compassion vpon any.

Commiseration. Pittie or compassion.

Commissarie. One that hath spirituall iurisdiction in some out places of a Diocesse, so farre distant from the chiefe Citie, that it were too great trouble to summon people to it.

Commission. A writing testifying that one or many haue some authoritie in a matter of trust, committed to their charge.

Commissioner. He that is in authoritie by vertue of a Commission.

Committee. He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered.

Commixte. To mingle together.

Commixtion. A mingling together.

Commodious. Fit, profitable.

Commotion. A great stir, a hurly burly.

Communicable. That which may bee imparted vnto an other.

Communion. A partaking together.

Communitie. Fellowship in partaking together.

Commutation. A changing.

Compact. Hard knit, close ioyned together, sometime a bargaine, agreement.

Compassionate. Pittifull, which griueth at others harmes.

Compendious. Brieffe, short, sauing.

Compendium. A short way, a sauing course.

Competencie. Sufficiency, fitnesse.

Competens. Conuenient, fit, necessary.

Competitor. He that sueth for the same thing with an other.

Compile. To make, frame, or set together.

Complement. Fulnesse, perfection, fine behauiour.

Complate. Full, perfect.

Com-

Complexion. The temperature of the humors in mans body, which causeth the colour: sometime it signifieth painting vsed by women.

Complicies. Fellowes or confederates in lewde matters

Compose. To frame, or set together.

Composition. A ioyning or putting together.

Compositor. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order.

Comprehend. To containe, or conceiue in the minde.

Comprehensible. Which may be contained or conceiued.

Comprehension. A taking, a conceiuing, or vnderstanding.

Compression. A pressing together.

Compromise. An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

Comprise. To containe.

Compulse. Constraint, enforcement.

Compulsion. Constraint.

Compuñtion. Griefe, remorse.

Compute. To account, cast, or reckon.

Computation. An account, or reckoning.

Comrade. A companion, a good fellow.

Concaue. Hollow.

Concauitie. Hollownes.

Concinnitie. Apt, fitnesse, a feate contriuing, or handsome setting a thing together.

Concise. Brieue, short.

Conclauē. A priuate roome, a closet.

Concoct. To digest, to boyle.

Concoction. Digestion of meate in the body.

Concourse. A great assembly.

Concupiscence. Lust, fleshly desire.

Concurre. To meete together.

Condescend. To agree, to ioyne together.

Condigne. Worthy, due, deserued.

Condole. To lament with another, to bemoane.

Conduce. To helpe, or be profitable.

Conduct.

Conduſt. To guide one in the way.

Confecſion. A mingling together; or that which is mingled.

Confederate. One ioyned in friendſhip, or linked with another in any practice.

Conferre. To compare together: ſometime to talke or reaſon with another.

Conference. A reaſoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

Confidence. Truſt, credite.

Confident. Very bold, aſſured; nothing doubtfull.

Conſine. To appoint bounds, to limit.

Conſines. The bounds or borders of a Country.

Conſiſcate. Forfeited: ſeiſed to the Kings uſe.

Conſiſcation. Forfeiture of ones goods, or ſeiſing them to the Kings uſe.

Conſlict. A fight, a ſkirmiſh a bickering.

Confluence. A flowing together: a great multitude: great ſtore.

Conforme. To apply or frame ones ſelfe to any thing which is required of him.

Conformitie. Likeneſſe or agreement with another thing.

Confront. To come or ſtand boldly before ones face: to face one.

Confuſe. Mixt together: mingled, out of order.

Confuſion. A diſorderly mingling.

Confute. To diſproue, to ouerthrow by argument.

Congeale. To freeze, to grow thiſſe, or cling together with cold.

Conglutinate. To glew together: to ioyme.

Conglutination. A glewing together.

Congratulate. To reioyce in anothers behalfe with him: or to ſignifie that we ſo reioyce.

Congratulation. A reioycing together.

Congregate. To gather together.

Congruent. Agreeable, meet, fit.

Congruity. Good agreement.

Coniecturall. Vncertaine, which may, & may not be.

Conioyne. To ioyme together. **Coningall.** Belonging to wedlocke.



Coniunction. A ioyning or coupling together.

Coniure. To sweare or conspire together: to bind by oath, or vnder a great penalty.

Connex. To knit or tye together.

Connexion. A knitting together.

Commence. A suffering, or winking at a matter.

Consanguinitie. Kindred by blood.

Consecrate. To hallow or make holy.

Consecration. A making holy.

Consequence. That which followeth another thing going before.

Consequent. Following or necessarily comming after another thing.

Conserue. To preserue or keepe.

Conserues. The iuyce or substance of any thing boyled with Sugar and so kept.

Conserate. Discreet, wise.

Consistorie. An assembly of Magistrates, a iudgement place.

Consolatorie. Comforting, which comforteth.

Consolation. Comfort.

Consolidate. To make firme or strong.

Consonant. Agreeable. Also euery letter not being a vowell, is so called, as B, C, D.

Consort. A company: or a company of Musicians together.

Conspicuous. Bright, cleere.

Conspuration. A defiling or making foule.

Constellation. A company of starres together: or the influéce which they work.

Consternation. Amazement: a great feare.

Constitute. To ordaine, to appoint.

Constitution. A decree, an ordinance.

Construction. A ioyning of words and sentences together.

Consubstantiall. Of the same substance.

Consubstantiality. Agreement in substance: the being of the same substance that another is of.

Consull. A chiefe officer among the Romans: there were two chosen yearly to gouerne the City: These Magi-

Magistrates first began after the Kings were expelled, & were called *Consuls*; of the latin word *Consulere*, because they were by their office to provide and take care for the good of the common weale.

Consuls. To take aduice together.

Consultation. An aduice or deliberation taken together.

Consummate. To finish, to make an end.

Consummation. An end, a finishing of a matter.

Consumption. A consuming; also a disease, wherein the lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanness of all the body.

Contagion. An infection.

Contagious. Infectious.

Contaminate. To defile.

Contamination. A defiling.

Contemne. To despise.

Contemplate. To behold in the mind: to muse vpon.

Contemplatio. A beholding in mind; a thinking vpon.

Contemptible. Base, vile, of no account.

Contemptuous. Despitiful.

Contincencie. Chastity, temperatenesse.

Continent. Chaste, sober, temperate.

Continent Land. That which is no lland, maine land.

Contingēs. Casual, doubtful, vncertaine: which may and may not be.

Continue. To ioyn close together.

Contract. A bargaine, an agreement made.

Contraction. A shrinking together.

Contradict. To gainsay or speake against.

Contradiction. A speaking against; a withstanding in words.

Contribute. To giue with others; to allow as others doe.

Contributory. Which alloweth or giueth as others doe.

Contribution. A giuing with others, when many giue together.

Contristate. To make sad or sorrowfull.

Contrite. Broken: very sorrowfull: hartly repentant.

Contrition. Great inward sorrow for sin committed.

Controvert. To contend, strue, or be at variance a-

bout a matter.

Contumacie. Stubbornnes, disobedience : selfe-will.

Contumely. Reproach ; spite, disgrace.

Contumelious. Reproachfull : spitefull, disgracefull.

Conund. To pound or beate in a mortar.

Contusion. A beating, bruising or pounding.

Conuent. To bring one before a Iudge.

Conuenticle. A little assembly ; most commonly for an ill purpose.

Conuention. An appearing before a Iudge.

Conuerse. To vse ones company, to liue with.

Conuersant. Vsing much in ones company.

Conuersion. A turning from euill to good.

Conuict. Prooued guiltie of the crime whereof he is accused.

Conuiction. A condemnation or prooue of beeing guiltie.

Conuince. To ouercome, or confute : To proue one guiltie.

Conuocate. To call together.

Conuocation. An assembling or calling together : sometime the company assembled.

Conuulsion. A shrinking, or pulling together of the sinewes ; a cramp, a pang.

Cooperate. To worke together ; to helpe.

Cooperation. A working with another, a helping.

Cope. A Church vestment much like a large cloke.

Copall. A white Rosin of much brightnesse brought from the West Indies: the people there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their sacrifices. It is hot in the second degree, and moyst in the first, and is vsed heere to be burnt against cold diseases of the braine.

Copie. Great plentie.

Copious. Plentiful, abundant.

Copulation. A coupling or ioyning together.

Corall. There are two sorts hereof, the one white, the other red ; but the red is best. It groweth like a tree in the bottome of the sea, from whence being taken,

it

it is by the ayre, hardened into the forme of a stone, called a *Corodie*.

as we see it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to *Coronell*. A Capitaine o-
uer many bands.

be hanged about childrens neckes, as well to rub their *Coronation*. The crowning
of a King or Queene.

gums, as to preferue them from the falling sicke- *Corporall*. Of, or belong-
ing to the bodie.

nesse. *Corporation*. A bodie po-
litick, hauing by the kings

Corbell. A shouldering peece cut out in stone, as grant and common seale,
we may see in walles, to a chiefe Officer, and in-
feriour persons belonging
to it.

• *Corbets*. Places in walles where Images stand. *Corpulencie*. Grossnesse,
fatnesse.

• *Corbana*. A chest or cofer *Corpulent*. Fat and grosse.

in the Temple of Hieru- *Correlatiue*. A tearme
salem, where the treasure of Logicke applyed to
that serued for the Priests such words as cannot bee
vse was kept. spoken, but there must be
supposed some other word,

Cordiall. Hearty; that which is necessarily a de-
pendant vpon it: as a Fa-
ther and a Sonne; a Master
and a Seruant; a Cap-
taine and a Souldiour; a
Husband and a Wife.

Cordwayner. A Shooe-
maker.

Corodie. An ancient term, *Correspondence*. An a-
greeablenesse, or proporti-
on answering to some o-
ther thing.

Abbies or other religious *Correspondent*. Agreeable,
or answerable to another
thing.

houses, reserued aright in *Corrigible*.
themselves and heires, to
appoint some person to
haue allowance of meate
and drinke, or other main-
tenance out of the house;

Corrigible. That which may bee corrected or amended.

Corruiall He that is sui-ter with another, to a woman for marriage.

Corroborate. To strengthen, to confirme.

Corrode. To gnaw asunder.

Corrosive. A fretting plaister: any thing which laid to the body, raiseth blisters and maketh it sore.

Cosignificative. Of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmographie. An art touching the description of the whole world. This art by the distance of the circles in heauē, diuideth the earth vnder them into her Zones and climats, and by the eleuation of the Pole, considereth the length of the day & night, with the perfect demonstration of the Sunnes rising and going downe.

Conuent. The whole number of religious men together dwelling in one house

Coverture. A couering. In the common Law it

signifieth all the time that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

Couchant. Couching or lying on the ground.

Couers. Hidden, secret.

Couersbaron. A married wife: a woman subiect to a husband.

Coverture. In our common Law it is sometime taken for marriage.

Couine. Deceit, couenage.

Countermand. To giue commandement contrary to that which was commanded.

Countermine. To mine or dig in the earth against another.

Countermyre. A wal made in defence of another wall.

Counterpane. The fellow copy of a deed indented.

Counterpoise. Any thing laid in waight against another thing.

Commensurable. To bee of equall value to another thing.

Coupee. Cut off.

Crampefish. A fish whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it, to

to be benumbed or asto-
nied, though they touch it
with a long pole.

Cranie. A little hole or
chinke.

Crauen. A coward.

Crazie. Sickly, weake, of
vnperfect health.

Credence. Beleefe, trust.

Credible. That which
may be beleued.

Creditor. He that lendeth
or trusteth another with
mony or wares

Credulitie. Easinesse of be-
leefe.

Credulous. He which easi-
ly beleueth a thing.

Cressant. In Heraldrie
it signifieth the newe
Moone.

Crime. An offence, or
fault committed.

Criminall. Faultie: or
that which belongeth to a
fault or accusation.

Crisis. A Greeke word,
which is interpreted iudg-
ment. In Phisicke it signi-
fieth the conflict between
nature and sicknesse: that
is, the time, when either
the patient suddenly be-
commeth well, or sudden-
ly dyeth, or waxeth better

or worse, according to the
strength of his bodie, and
violence of the disease.

Crispe. Curled.

Cristall. A substance like
cleere glasse. There are
two kindes hereof. One
which groweth vpon ex-
treame cold mountaines,
being there congealed like
yce, by the minerall vertue
of the place, as *Alberthus*
writeth. Another kinde
groweth in the earth in
some places of of Ger-
manie.

Cristalline. Made of Cri-
stall, or shining like a Cri-
stall.

Criticall. In Phisicke the
fourth and seuenth dayes
are called Critical, because
in them Phisitians vse to
iudge of the danger of a
disease: But the seuenth
is accounted the chiefe
Criticall day, & the fourth
a token or signe what the
seuenth day will be, if the
Patient liue so long. This
account must bee made
according to the number
of weekes thus. In the first
weeke the fourth day is
the token or Critical of the

seuenth day. In the second weeke the eleuenth is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third the seuentieth is the Critticall of the twentieth: for *Hippocrates* reckoneth the twentieth day for the last of the third weeke: In the fourth week 24. is the Criticall of the 27. In the fift, the 31. the Criticall of the 34. In the sixt weeke the 37. the Criticall of the 40. And so forth to a hundred.

Critique. The same that Criticall is. Also it signifieth sometime, one that hath authoritie, or taketh vpon him to censure other mens acts or workes written.

Crocodile. A harmefull beast liuing most about the Riuer *Nilus* in *Aegypt*. It is hatched of an egge, and groweth vnto a wonderfull greatnesse, sometime to twentie or thirtie foot long. This beast hath no tongue, and in feeding mooueth onely the vpper iawe: He hath eyes like a Hogge, and cruell sharpe teeth: Hee hath no haire

but is made much after the fashion of an Euer, with a long taile, a long belly, and backe couered all ouer with scales close ioyned & of great strength. Vpon his feete hee hath strong sharpe clawes. In the day time hee can see farre, and liueth on land, in the night he is almost blind, and keepeth in the water. He is very bold vpon those he seeth afraid of him, and fearefull if he be assaulted. It is written that he will weepe ouer a mans head, when he hath deuoured the body, and then will eate vp the head two. Wherefore in Latine there is a prober, *Crocodili Lachryma*, Crocodiles teares, to signifie such teares as are fained, and spent onely with intent to deceiue, or doe harme. I saw once one of these beasts in London brought thither dead, but in perfect forme, of about three yards long.

Croches. The little buds or branches, at the top of a Harts horne.

Crosselet. A melting pot.

Cro-

Crotayes. Dung of a Hare.
Crowner. A little crowne,
 also a part of a horse hoose
 is so called.

Crude. Rawe, not well
 digested.

Cruditie. Rawnesse: ill
 digestion.

Cubebs. A certaine fruite
 sold by Apothecaries like
 vnto Pepper. It commeth
 out of India, and is hotte
 and drie in operation. It
 comforteth the braine
 much, and quickeneth the
 spirits, being held & chew-
 ed in the mouth. It is also
 very good to open the
 stoppings of the Liuer.

Cubite. Halfe a yard: the
 measure from a mans el-
 bow to the toppe of his
 middlefinger.

Culion. The stone of any
 liuing thing.

Culvable. Faultie.

Culture. Tillage, dressing
 of land.

Culvertaile. A strong kind
 of building, by fastening
 boards or timber, with ar-
 tificiall ioynts, so firmly
 together, that they cannot
 fall asunder.

Cummine. An herbe, the

seed whereof is much vsed
 in Phisicke. It is hot and
 dry, good to breake or dis-
 solue windinesse in any
 part of the body.

Cumulation. A heaping
 vp, or increasing.

Cunctation. Slackenesse,
 delay, lingering.

Caplasse. A hollow round
 Glasie, with a hole in the
 bottome, vsed by Physiti-
 ans sometimes, to drawe
 blood or wind out of the
 body, for it sucketh with
 great strength, by reason
 of a little flame of fire
 made in it.

Cupiditie. Desire, coue-
 tousnesse.

Curfew. A bell which
 ringing about bedtime, gi-
 ueth folkes warning, to
 goe to rest and couer their
 fire.

Cursorily. Swiftly: as
 when one readeth a booke
 ouer with speede.

Curtezane. A harlot.

Curtilage. Any peece of
 ground, as a yard, backe-
 side, or garden plotte, ad-
 ioyning to a house.

Custodie. Safe kee-
 ping.

Cutche.

Cutchoneale. A little flie yellowish and of a pleasant
(as some thinke) brought smell, especially set neere
from beyond the Sea, dried the fire. It carieth no lease;
ed, wherewith diers die but greene small twigs.
Strammell and colours in
Graine: but indeed it is a
fruit.

Cynicall. Doggish, See * **D** *Affe.* A dastard.
Cynike. * *Dagg.* Lat.

Cynike. Doggish or cur- chets cut of Lether.

rish. There was in Græce *Daine.* To vouchsafe.

an olde sect of Philoso- *Dandruffe.* Small scales
phers so called, because that sticke to the skin of
they did ouersharply barke the head, and often hang
at mens vices, and were about the haire. They are
not so respectiue in their caused by salt fleame, or
behaviour as ciuilitie re- some other corrupted hu-
quired. The chiefe of this mours, piercing insensibly
sect were *Anisthenes* and the pores, and then slight-
Diogenes. ly congealed by the ayre,

Cypher. A circle in Arith- and may be taken away by
metike like the letter O; washing the head with
which of it selfe is of no salt water or, *vijeger*
value, but increaseth the warme.

value of other figures af- *Darnell.* A naughtie
ter which it is ioyned: graine almost like wheate,
wherefore wee sometime but much lesse, and grow-
say of one, that in compa- eth among wheate often.
ny of others doth nothing It may be vsed in Phisicke,
himselfe, that he standeth against some outward dis-
for a Cypher. eases, but taken inwardly

Cypresse. A tree which it is harmefull, as beeing
groweth on drie moun- too hot, and making the
taine, very tall and slen- head giddy.

der: the timber thereof is *Daraigne.* To attempt, or
challenge. *Deau.*

D E

Deaurate. Gilded. glistering like gold.

Debilitate. To weaken.

Debility. Weaknesse.

Debitor. A debtor.

Debonaire. Gentle, mild, courteous.

Decad. The number of tenne.

Decalog. The tenne commandements.

Decent. Comely, handsome.

Decency. Comelineesse.

Decide. To determine, or end a controuersie or doubt.

Decypher. To write after a strange fashon, that none shall reade it, also to find out the meaning of a thing so written.

Decision. A determination, or end made of a controuersie.

Declayme. To speake euill: to reproach.

Declamation. An oration or speech made of purpose in reproach of any person or thing.

Declaymer. Hee that maketh a declamation.

Decline. To bend downward.

D E

Declination. A bending downeward.

Declivity. A steepe bending downward, as on the side of a hill.

Decoet. To seethe, to boyle.

Decoction. A boyling or seething. In Phylick it signifieth commonly any liquor in which medicinable rootes, herbes, seedes, flowers, or any other thing hath beene boyled.

Decollation. A beheading.

Decorum. Comely, or comelineesse.

Decrepit. Weake, or very feeble with age.

Decressant. The moone in the last quarter.

Decretals. Ordinances, decrees.

Dedicate. To offer, giue or appoint for some speciall purpose.

Dedication. An offering, a giuing vp.

Deduce. To take away, to abate.

Deduct. To take away.

Deduction. A taking away.

Defamation. A defaming, a speaking ill of one.

De-

Defamatorie. Slanderous: which defameth.

Defatigation. Wearinesse.

Defiance. An overthrowing, or vndoing that which was formerly done. A writing testifying that some other writing shall be of no force.

Deceate. To deceiue, or beguile: to take craftily from one.

Defect. A failing or want in any thing.

Defection. A falling away a reuolting.

Defectiue. Faultie, which wanteth something.

Defendant. He which answereth to an accusation or challenge.

Defensiuē. That which defendeth, or is spoken or done in defence.

Deferre. To put off, to prolong.

Define. To declare, shew or describe a thing plaine-lic.

Definition. A sentence which expressly declareth what a thing is.

Definitiuē. Which defineth or concludeth a matter.

Defloration. A deflowering.

Defloure. To corrupt spoyle or marre.

Deforme. To disfigure, to spoyle the forme of any thing.

Deformation. A disfiguring.

Deformitie. Ill-fauour-nesse: vncomelineffe.

Defraude. To deceiue, to beguile.

Deft. Little and pretty, feat and handsome.

Defunct. Dead.

Degenerate. To turne out of kinde.

Degrade. To take away the priuiledge of holy orders from one.

Degradation. A taking away of Ecclesiasticall authoritie, from a Clerke conuicted of some notorious crime.

Degree. A terme often vsed in Astronomie and phisicke. In Astronomie it signifieth the thirtieth part of a signe: viz. of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For in to so many parts or degrees are all the signes diuided. In phisicke it signifi-

nifieth a proportion of to aduise one to the contrary.

Dehortation. A perswasion or admonition to re-
fraine from doing some thing.

Deiect. To throw downe,
to debase.

Deiecture. A throwing
downe, a debasement.

Deitie. Godhead, or a
God.

Delineate. To draw the
first proportion of a thing.

Delinquent. An offender.

Delude. To mocke, to
scorne, to deceiue.

Deluge. An vniuersall o-
uerflowing of waters, Noes
floud.

Delusion. A mocking.

Demaynes. The Lords
Mannor house, and the
lands which hee and his
auncestors haue alwaies
vsed.

Demean. To behaue or
carry ones selfe.

Demeanour. Behauiour.

Demeris. A desert.

Demise. To giue or
grant.

Democritie. A kind of go-
uernement wherein the

Dehort. To dissuade: people beare rule without
other

heer, cold, moisture or drie-
nesse, in the nature of
simples; and there are
soure such proportions or
degrees: The first degree
is so smal, that it can scarce
be perceiued. The second,
that which may be mani-
festly perceiued without
hurting the sense. The
third, that which some-
what offendeth the sense.
The fourth, which so
much offendeth, that it
may destroy the body. For
example: Sweet Almonds
Rice, Buglosse, ripe Grapes
are hot in the first degree:
Parsley, Saffron, Hony, in
the second degree; Cum-
mine, Galingall, Pepper
in the third degree: and
Garlick, Spourge, Euphor-
bium, in the fourth degree.
So Barly is cold in the first
degree, cucumbers in the
second, Scogreene in the
third, and Hemlocke in
the fourth degree. Where
note that in heat, cold, and
drienesse, there may bee
soure degrees, and in moi-
sture but two.

other superiours, sauing marking.
such as they appoint.

Democraticall. Of or belonging to the estate of

Democratic.

Demolish. To pull downe.

Demolition. A pulling downe.

Demoniacke. Possessed with a diuell.

Demonstrable. Which may bee shewed or made manifest.

Demonstrate. To shew.

Demonstration. A shewing plaine of any thing.

Demurre. A pause or stay, a standing still.

Demy. Halfe, sometime little.

Deneere. A penny, a small peece of mony.

Denizen. A straunger borne, that obtaineth the Kings letters patents, and becommeth his Maiesties subiect, enioying thereby al priuiledges, as if he were an Englishman.

Denominate. To name one.

Denomination. A naming.

Denotate. To note or marke, to signifie.

Denotation. A noting or

Denounce. To giue warning, to declare, to threaten.

** Denwere Double.*

Deodend. When a man is casuall killed by a cart, Horse, or Mill, &c. that which mooued and was thereby cause of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to his Maiesties Almoner to bestow in deedes of charity, and is therefore called a *Deodend*, as being to be giuen away for Gods sake.

Depend. To hang vpon an other thing.

Dependens. That which hangeth vpon an other thing.

Deplore. To lament, to bewaile.

Deploration. A lamenting.

Depopulate. To waste or spoile a countrey.

Depopulation. A spoiling or wasting of a countrey.

Depose. To take away ones authority, to thrust out of his kingdome, sometime to sweare.

Depositum. A pledge, any thing layd vp with one

D E

D E

to keepe.

Deposition. A deposing or putting from great authority, also a laying down some time an oath or testimony giuen by oath.

Deprane. To corrupt or marre, sometime to speake euill of one.

Depresse. To crouch downe, to keepe vnder.

Deprive. To take away.

Deprivation. A losse of any thing.

Depute. To appoint.

Deride. To mocke, or floute.

Derision. A mocking.

Deriue. To take or draw from another thing.

Derivative. That which is deriued from another thing or word.

Derivation. A deriuing, or drawing from some thing.

Derogate. To empaire, diminish, or take away.

Derogation. A taking away from ones honour or estimation.

Derogatorie. That which empaireth or hindereth the credit of any one.

Descend. To goe down-

ward.

Describe. To expresse plainly the outward forme of a thing.

Description. A plaine expressing of the outward forme of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

Designe. To appoint.

Designement. An enterprise or purpose which a man hath.

Desist. To leaue off.

Detaine. To keep from one.

Detect. To discouer, to disclose.

Detection. A discouerie, disclosing.

Detract. To speake euill of one.

Detraction. Slanderous speaking.

Detriment. Losse, harme, hinderance.

Deuastation. A wasting of a countrey.

Deuest. To vncloath.

Deuiant. Farre out of the way.

Denoire. Endeauour.

Denolue. To rolle down.

Deuolution. A rolling along.

Denlap. The hollow part of

of the throate, hanging downe in some beaſts.

Dexter. Belonging to the right hand.

Dexterius. Nimbleneſſe, quickneſſe, ſkilfulneſſe.

Diabolicall. Diuellish.

Diacatholicon. An electuary much uſed in phiſicke, ſo called becauſe it ſerueth as, a gentle purge for all humours.

Diacinnamon. A phyſicall mixture of cinnamom and diuerſe ſpices in powder together, which helpeth digeſtion and is good againſt colde moiſt diſeaſes of the ſtomacke.

Diacodion. A cold ſirupe made of the tops of poppies, uſed in phiſicke ſometime againſt hote diſeaſes, and to ſtay the falling downe of humours out of the head.

Diacurcuma. A confection made of Saffron and diuers other ſimples, uſed againſt the dropſie and olde diſeaſes of the ſtomacke, ſpleene and liuer.

Diadem. A kings crowne, or an attire for Princes to wear on their heads, made

of purple ſilke, and pearle.

Diagalanga. A confection made of *Galingale* and hotte ſpices, good againſt the wind colicke and cold diſtemperature of the inward parts.

Diagridium. There is a plant called *Scammonie* growing in far hot countries, the iuice of the roote whereof being dried, is a very ſtrong and violent purgatiue medicine, called alſo *Scammonie*: which beſore it can be uſed in phyſicke, muſt bee boyled in Quinces, to abate the malice of it: now the *Scammonie* boyled and prepared in this ſort, is called by Apothecaries *Diagridium*.

Dialacca. A confection made of the gumme *Lacca*, and diuerſe hotte ſimples, good againſt cold diſeaſes of the ſtomack, ſtoppings, of the liuer, and all cauſes that may draw one to the dropſie.

Dialect. A difference of ſome words, or pronounciation in any language: as in England the *Dialect* or manner of ſpeech in the north

North, is different from which passing through the that in the South, and the middle of any figure, di- Western Dialect differing uideth it in two equall from them both. The paris.

Grecians had five especiall *Diapason*. A concord of musicke in of all.

Dialects: as 1. The property of speech in Athens: *Diaphanicon*. An Electu- ary vsed often by Phisit- 2. In Ionia: 3. In Doris: ons to purge steame and 4. In Eolia: and 5. that cholera.

manner of speech which *Diaper*. A fine kinde of linnen not wouen after the ordinarie fashon but in certaine workes, Di- was generally vsed of them amonds, knots, or other deuices.

all. So euery countrey hath Diapred. Diuersified: of diuers colours, or garni- commonly in diuers parts shings.

thereof some difference *Diaprunum*. An Electu- ary made of Damaske Prunes, and diuers other simples, good to coole the of language, which is cal- led the Dialect of that body in hot burning Fe- uers. After it is made, place.

Dialecticall. Of or be- longing to the art of Lo- gicke.

Dialog. A talke, reason- ing, or disputation be- tweene two parties or moe, or a discourse written where such a conference is set downe.

Diambler. A comfortable confection made of diuers hot spices, good to be giuen in wine or other liquor, to strengthen the stomacke, reuiue the spi- rits, and warme the inward parts.

Diameter. A streight line

F the

the inward parts, after long hot diseases.

Diasena. A purging Electuary good against quartane Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from melancholy.

Diatragacanthum. A confection made of the Gum *Tragacanth*, and other simples, good against hot diseases of the breast, the cough, pleurisie & inflammation of the lungs.

Diatrionpiperion. A confection so called, because it is principally compounded of the three kindes of Pepper, to wit, long, white and blacke Pepper. It is good to helpe digestion when the stomacke wanteth heat to concoct that which it hath received.

Diatrionsantalum. A colde confection made of the wood *Sanders*, good against burning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heate.

Diatribish. An Electuarie which principally purgeth slegmatick grosse humours.

Dicacitie. Much talke: or prating.

Dichotomie. A diuiding into two parts, or a diuision made by two and two.

Dicker. Tenne hides of Lether.

Dislate. To endite; also that which one writeth from anothers mouth while he speaketh.

Dictator. A chiefe Officer among the Romanes; neuer chosen but vpon great necessity in dangerous troubles of the common wealth. This *Dictator* could continue in office but onely sixe moneths, and then vnder paine of treason was to giue vp his authoritie: He could bee named by none but the

Consull, and that in the night time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen all other Magistrates were out of office, except onely the Tribune of the people; so that the Dictator, during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority about all.

Difficuls. Hard: vncasie.

Diffi.

Difficulty. Hardnesse, vn-
calinesse.

Dissidence. Distrust.

Dissident. Mistrustfull.

Diffuse. To spreade
abroad.

Digamma. The letter F,
so called, because hee bea-
reth a forme, like the
Greeke letter *Gamma*,
made double.

Digest. To dispose or set
in order.

Dight. Made ready, ap-
parrelled, dressed.

Digresse. To turne aside, to
leauie the matter that is in
hand and speak of another
thing.

Digression. A turning to
speake of another thing.

Dilatation. A tearing in
pieces.

Dilate. To spread abroad,
to enlarge, to drawe in
length.

Dilatation. A drawing in
length speaking of a thing
at large.

Dilemma. A kinde of ar-
gument, which conuinceth
ones aduersary both waies
as in saying: If hee bee a
good man, why doe you
speake euill of him? If hee

bee naught, why doe you
keepe him company.

Dimension. The true mea-
sure of a thing.

Diminution. A dimini-
shing.

Diminutive. Little, small,
or a word which betoken-
neth a little thing, as
lambekinne, a little
lambe.

Dimumeration. A num-
bring, a reckoning.

Dire. Fierce, cruell, terri-
ble.

Directory. That which
directeth one.

Direption. A violent cat-
ching away.

Disanull. To disallowe.

Disappeare. To vanish
out of sight. To be seene
no more,

Disastrous. Vnluckie: vn-
fortunate.

Disanow. To deny or
refuse by vowe.

Disciple. A Scholler, one
that learneth.

Discipline. Instru-
ction.

Disclayme. To de-
ny.

Disconsolate. Vncomfor-
table.

• *Discordant.* Disagreeing.

• *Discrepant.* Much differing.

• *Discusse.* To examine, debate, or try a matter.

• *Discussion.* An examining, a sifting or tryall of a matter.

• *Disfranchise.* To take away freedome.

• *Disfranchisement.* A taking away of ones freedome.

• *Disgust.* Dislike.

• *Dislocation.* A putting out of the right place.

• *Dismall.* Vnluckie: grievous.

• *Dismanle.* To vnclothe: to vnfurnish, to leaue vnprovided.

• *Dismisse.* To discharge, to put away.

• *Disparage.* To disgrace: to ioync with vnequall match.

• *Disparagement.* Dishonour: disgrace, It properly signifieth a shame or disgrace done by a Guardian to his ward, in marrying him vnder yeeres, to a woman vnfitte for his calling, or to one past

childe-bearing, or which hath some great deformitie, lameness, or some horrible disease.

• *Disparates.* A terme of Logicke, applyed to such words as onely differing one from another, but not contrary: as heate and cold are contraries, but heate and moysture are Disparates: viz. two contrary qualities.

• *Disparity.* Vnlikenesse: vnequality.

• *Dispersed.* A terme in Herauldry, when any thing of soft substance, doth by falling from high shoot it selfe out into diuers corners or ends.

• *Disperse.* To scatter abroad

• *Dispersion.* A scattering abroad.

• *Displayed.* Wide spreade, opened.

• *Disputable.* Any thing that a man may dispute on.

• *Disrobe.* To vnclothe: properly of rich, or garments of state.

• *Dissent.* To disagree.

• *Dishevelled.* Bare haired

red, without any attyre on the head, the haire hanging at length.

Dissimilitude. Vnlike-nesse.

Dissipate. To scatter, or spread abroad.

Dissipation. A scattering, a wasting.

Dissolue. To vndoe, weaken, or destroy : to plucke downe.

Dissolute. Loose, wanton, giuen much to vaine pleasures.

Dissolution. A breaking, weakening, or pulling asunder of any thing.

Dissonant. Of a contrary sound, not agreeing.

Disswade. To perswade one from a thing.

Disswasion. A perswading of one from some thing.

Distich. Two verses ; or a sentence conteyned in two verses.

Distinguish. To put a difference between things.

Distinction. A difference put betweene things.

Distraet. To draw away : to trouble ones minde.

Distraction. A pulling asunder, or drawing away of the mynd.

Distresse. Any goods taken and detained for not payment of rent, or to enforce one to answer to a suite. Sometime it signifieth great affliction, or misery.

Distribution. A diuiding among many.

Disturbe. To trouble, to vex.

Disunion. A disioyning, a seuering.

Disunite. To part, to diuide, to seuer.

Diuert. To turne aside.

Diuidens. That which diuideth.

Diuine. Heauenly, belonging to God. Sometime to gesse or foretell a thing to come.

Diuination. A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth : which may (as I take it) bee diuided into three different kindes ; namely, supernaturall, naturall, and superstitious Diuination. Supernaturall Diuination

(onely reuealed to man by God,) is not properly called Diuination, but prophecy, with which all the holy Prophets haue in former times beene inspired. Naturall Diuination may bee diuide d into two branches; whereof the first is, that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in oracles and answers giuen by them in Idols, and is at this day sometime seene in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the diuell may foretell often things to come: and this is but a naturall Diuination: For although to vs it seeme miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and course of things, yet in those spirits, it is but naturall, who by their long experience, and great obseruation, besides the knowledge of secrets in nature, and their quicke intelligence from all places, are able to foresee much more then wee by nature can. The second branch of naturall Diuination, is that which a wise man may foretell by probable coniecture, beeing no way of sensue, so long as it is onely guided by reason, and ouerruled by submitting it selfe to the almightie power of God. And to this second kinde of Diuination, may also Astrologie bee referred (which by the motion and influence of Starres and Planets doth promise to foretell many things) so long as it keepeth it selfe in due limits, and arrogateth not too much to the certaintie thereof: into which excessse of vanity if it should breake forth, it can then bee no longer called naturall Diuination, but superstitious and wicked: for the Starres may incline but not impose a necessitie in particular things. The third and last manner of Diuination, is that which we called superstitious, whereof there hath among the Gentiles beene diuers different kinds, namely *Au-
guration,*

guration, *Aruspicie*, *Necromancie*, *Geomancie*, *Hydromancie*, *Pyromancie*, *Cosinomancie*, *Palmistrie* or *Chirromancie*.

Auguration, was a diuination made of things to come, by the flying, feeding, & chirping of birds: the professors wherof called *Augurs*, were of great account among the heathē Romans, in so much that there was a Colledge of them in the citie; neither would the Romans vnder- take any publike matter of importance, without asking their assent. But the vanity hereof was well derided by a wile Iew, named *Mossolamus*; as *Iosephus* writes. For an *Augur* in the wars once requiring, that the army which was then marching, might stand still a while, till he tooke obseruation of a bird thereby, to foreknow the successe of that expedition, this Iew whilst the *Augur* was busie in his art, shot at the Bird with an arrow, and by chance killed her: whereat the *Augur* and

others being highly offended: Are you so foolish (quoth the Iew) to imagine, this poore Bird can tell what will happen to vs, that could not foresee her owne death so neere at hand? *Aruspicie*, is a diuination, which by opening and viewing the bowels of beasts, did vnder- take to foretell things to come: the professors whereof were called *Aruspices*. *Necromancie*, the worst of all others, is that diuination, which is practised by coniuration, and calling vp Diuels or dead mens ghosts. Which manner of diuination we reade practised by King *Saul* (1. *Reg. cap. 28.*) when he required a Sorceresse to call vp the spirit of *Samuell* to him. *Geomancie*, is a kinde of diuination practised by making prickles and lines in the earth; as the name in Greeke signifieth. So *Hydromancie*, is a diuination made by some apparition in water, as *Varro* writeth that a Boy saw in water,

one bearing the forme of Pagans themselues ac-
Mercurie, who foretold in counted deceitfull and
 one hundred and fiftie vaine, it remaineth that of
 verses, the euent of the Christians they be vitterly
 warre which the Ro. reiected and abhorred.
 mans had with King *Diuorce*. A separation of
Mithridates. *Pyromancie* man and wife, which was
 is a diuination made by (as our Sauour witnes-
 the fire, or spirits ap- seth) first permitted by
 peering in the fire. *Cos- Moses* vnto the Israelites,
cinomancie is a ridiculous for the hardnesse of their
 kinde of diuination made hearts, that men might
 with a sieve; which at this rather put their wiues a-
 day is vsed by some sim- way, whome they grew
 ple women, and appea- wearie of, then vse them
 reth to bee of antiquitie, with too great extremitie,
 for in the third Idylle of to shorten their liues, as
Theocritus there is men- many did. The woman so
 tion made hereof. *Palmi- diuorced* was to haue of
strie or *Chiromancie*, is her husband, a writing (as
 a diuination practised, by *Iosephus* witnesseth to this
 looking vpon the lines of effect. I promise, that here-
 the fingers and hands, after, I will lay no claime
 an art still in vse, among to thee: And this writing
 fortune tellers, Egypti- was called a bil of diuorce.
 ans, and iuglers. Besides But with Christians this
 these there were also o- custome is abrogated, sa-
 ther diuinations, as name- uing onely in case of a
 ly *Aeromancie*, that which dulterie. The auncient
 is gathered by apparitions Romanes also had a cu-
 in the aire. *Capnomancie*, stome of diuorce, and a-
 by the flying of smoake, mongst them, it was as
Catoptromancie by visions lawfull for the wiues to
 shewne in a glasse. All put away their husbands,
 which being euen by the as for the husband to dis-
 misse

misse his wife: but amongst helde or maintained in the Israelites, this prerogative was onely permitted to the husband.

Diureticall. That which is of vertue, to cause one to make water.

Diurnall. Of or belonging to a day: Also a booke, wherein daily actions or accounts are set downe.

Diuturnitie. Long continuance.

Diuulge. To publish, or tell abroad

Dimulgation. A telling, or reporting abroad.

Docibilitie. See docilitie.

Docible. See docill.

Docill. Easie to be taught, one that will soone learne.

Docilitie. Aptnesse, quicknesse of vnderstanding.

Document. A lesson, an instruction.

Dogdayes. Certaine daies in Iuly and August, so called of the Starre *Canis*, the Dogge: which then rising with the Sun, doth greatly increase the heat thereof.

Dogmaticall. Which is

Dole. Sorrow, heaviness, griefe: sometimes almes giuen to many poore folkes.

Dolefull. Heauie, sorrowfull.

Dolorous. Griuous, painfull.

Dolphine. A fish friendly to man, and especially to children; the Females of this fish, haue breasts like to women, which are well stored with milke. They are very faithfull to one another, and bring toorth yong ones like whelpes, after tenne moneths, and in Sommer time. They sometime breake soorth of the Sea, but presently die as soone as they touch land.

Dome. A sentence pronounced: a iudgement.

Doomesman. A Iudge.

Domesticall. One of the house: or any thing belonging to the house.

Domesticke. See Domesticall.

Domineere. To beare rule, or great sway.

Domi-

Dominicall Belonging to sundry or our Lords day.

Dominion. Lordship, rule.

Donaire. A gift; properly that which is hanged vp in a Church.

Donation. A giuing.

Donce. Hee to whom a thing is giuen or granted.

Donor. A giuer.

Dormant. Sleeping.

Dormitorie. A place to sleepe in: or that which hath vertue to make one sleepe.

Dorter. A cell or chamber vsed onely for religious men to sleepe in.

Dowager. A Widdow Princesse, hauing dowrie in the countrey which was in subiection to her deceased husband.

Doucets. The Roies of a Hare or Stag.

Drachme. See dram.

Dramme. A smal weight, the eight part of an ounce: It conteineth in it three scruples, euery scruple beeing of the weight of twentie Wheate cornes: so that a dramme is the iust weight of 60. cornes of wheate.

Dreerie. Sorrowfull: lamentable.

Dromedarie. A kinde of camel, hauing two bunches on the backe, which is very swift, and can trauell two or three daies without drinke.

Drone. An idle Bee that will not labour.

Druides. Ancient Pagan Priests in France, which liued naked in woods, giuing themselves to the study of philosophy, and auoyding all company so much as they might. They were of such estimation among the people, that all controuersies were referred to their determination, and a great penaltie laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They beleued the immortalitie of soules, but supposed (with Pythagoras) that they still passed by death from one body to another.

Dryades. Nymphs of the woods, so called of the Greek word *Drys*: which signifieth an Oake.

Duell. Of, or belonging to two.

Dubious.

Dubious. Doubtfull.

Dubitable. Doubtfull.

Dulia. Seruire : a worship done to Angels and Saints.

Duplication. A doubling.

Duplicite. Doublenesse.

Durabilitie. Long continuance.

Dwale. An hearb of cold operation, hauing power to make one sleepe : some call it Nightshade.

E

E*aglet*. A young Eagle.

Ebene. A tree which groweth in Ethiopia, bearing neither leaues nor fruite. It is blacke and hath no grain like other wood, and is sharp byting in tist: Being burned it yieldeth a pleasant smell, neither is the smoake thereof offensive : but the greene wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good against many diseases of the eies. That which groweth in India, is spotted with white and yellow, being not in such estima-

tion as the Ethiopian *Ebene* is.

Ebionits. Certaine o'd Heretikes, which affirmed that Christ was not before his mother, the B. Virgin. Against these Heretikes, Saint *Iohn* writte his Gospel, after he returned from his banishment in the yle Pathmos.

Ebonie. See *Ebene*.

Ebrietic. Drunkennesse.

Eccho. A rebounding or sounding backe of any noyse or voyce, in a wood, valley or hollow place. Poets feine that this *Eccho* was a Nymphe so called, which beeing reiected of one, whom shee loued, pyened away for sorrow in the woods, where her voyce still remaineth answering the outcryes of all complaints.

Ecclesiasticall. Of, or belonging to the Church.

Ecclesiasticus. Of, or belonging to a Preacher. The name of a Booke in the olde Testament is so called.

Eclipse. A fayling or want of any thing : Commonly

only it signifieth a want of light, and there be two such Eclipses, namely of the Moone and of the Sunne. Eclipse of the Moone; neuer happeneth but at the full Moone, neither then alwayes, but when she is in such a point, that the shadow of the earth deprieth her of the Sunne beames, from whence she taketh her light, Eclipse of the Sunne is not so vsuall and happeneth only at the change of the Moone, namely when the Moone being betweene the Sunne and vs, doth with her dark body, hide part of her light from vs: which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita*, seeing the Sunne so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours passion, contrary to all reason, when the Moone was not in any neerenesse to hinder his light, cryed out in amazement: *Aus Deus natura patitur, aut machina mundi dissoluetur*. Either the God of nature suffereth, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed.

Eclipse line. An imagined line, running thorough the middest of the twelue signes, in which the sunne alwayes keepeth his course.

Eclog. It is commonly taken for a poeme containing a communication of shepherds, but the word in Greeke signifieth a collection or choice gathering of things together.

Eden. An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. *Paradise*.

Edible. Which may be eaten.

Edict. An ordinance made by any in authority: A proclamation or decree.

Edifie. To builde, to frame, sometime to instruct.

Edifice. A building, a frame.

Edification. A building: but most commonly it is taken for an instruction, so plainly deliuered that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edition,

E G

E L

Edition A setting forth
or publishing.

Educast. To bring vp, to
nourish.

Education. A bringing
vp.

Effectuate To performe.

Effeminate. Womanish,
nice.

Efficacie. Strength, vertue,
force.

Efficiencie. A bringing to
passe.

Efficient. Which bringeth
to passe or performeth.

Effusion. A powring out,
a large spending.

Esfoomes. Againe, of-
ten.

Egregions. Notable, ex-
cellent.

Egresse. A going forth
from any place.

Egrotude. Griefe of mind,
or paine of body.

Eiect. To cast out.

Ejection. A casting out.

Emulation. A howling, a
pitifull crying out.

Elaborate. Curious, done
with great paines.

Elate. Lifted vp, advan-
ced, proud, loftie.

Elation. A lifting vp,
pride, loftinesse.

Elaterium. The iuyce of
wilde Cucumbers dryed:
Beeing taken inwardly, it
purgeth waterish humors,
and is good against the
drop sic. But it must bee
mixed with somewhat to
restraine the malice of it,
for otherwise it will bee
painfull in operation.

* *Eld.* Old age.

Elect. To choose, or one
that is chosen.

Election. Choice.

Electuary. Any medi-
cine taken inwardly, made
of diuers powders mix-
ed together, and by tem-
pering with some syrups
or hony, brought to a soft
liquid forme.

Elegancy. Finenes, neat-
nes.

Elegant. Fine, neate, pic-
ked, trim.

Elegie. A mournfull
song vied in funerals,
or other passions of sor-
row.

Elegiacke. Mournfull.

Element. The first mat-
ter of visible substance,
from whence all things
take their beginning: wher-
of there be foure, namely,
fire,

E L

E M

fire, ayre, water and earth. Sometime it signifieth a letter, as A.B.C. sometime the first foundation, principle, or instruction of any thing.

Elementary. Which consisteth of Elements.

Eleemosynarie. Giuen in almes, or which giueth almes.

Elench. A subtil argument.

Eleuare. To lift vp, to aduance.

Elevation. A lifting vp.

Elixir. An Arabian word of the same signification that Quintessence is in latine: See Quintessence.

Elk. A kind of Yew to make bowes with.

Elocution. Vterance, eloquence

Eloine. To put, giue, or sell away.

Elong. To put, or set far off.

Elude. To mocke or deceiue.

Elusion. A mocking, a deceit.

Elysian. Of or belonging to *Elysium*.

Elysium. A supposed

place of pleasure belowe, where Poets imagined the soules of good men did rest.

Embalme. To annoint with baulme.

Embassie. An embassage, a message from one Prince to another.

Embellish. To make beautifull.

Emberkill. To steale, to conuey away.

Embleme. It properly signifieth any fine worke, cunningly set in wood or other substance, as wee see in chesse boardes and tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a picture or other deuice, shadding some matter to be learned by it.

Emboss. A tearme vsed by hunters, when a Deere is so weary that he someth at the mouth.

Embracer. A lawe terme of him, that when a matter is in tryall, commeth for reward to the barre, being no lawyer, nor witnes and speaketh in fauour, of one of the parties: or which laboureth the lury, or vseth

E M

E M

seth any vnlawfull practise to make them giue their verdict, as he would haue them.

Embrion. A childe vnperfect in the mothers wombe.

Emendation. An amending.

Emeralde. A precious stone, the greenest of all other, for which caule it is very comfortable to the sight. The best of these stones are brought out of Scythia. And some affirme them to bee taken out of the Griffons neasts, who doe keepe this stone with great crueltie. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chastitie, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding neere this word, for which see *Hemorrhode*.

Eminence. Highnes, dignitie, honour.

Eminent. High, lofty, honourable.

Emmanuel. An Hebrew word expressing the digni-

ty of our Sauour, and is interpreted *God with vs.*

Emolument. Profit, gaine, aduantage.

Empamell. To make vp a iurie of twelue, or more men.

Emphasis. An expresse or most plaine signification of ones minde.

Emphaticall. That which is vttered with most expresse signification, in such sort, that it setteth forth to the full, the intent of the speaker.

Empiricke. A phisition that getteth skill by his owne practise.

Emplaster. A plaister or salue made of herbs, powders and oyle boyled together.

Empleade. To sue one.

Emprimed. A terme vsed by hunters when a Hart first forsaketh the heard.

Empyriall beauen. The highest heauen above the firmament; so called (by a Greeke name) because of the bright shining of it.

Emulate. To enuie, to strue to doe as another doth.

Emu-

Emulation. Envy: an earnest desire to doe as an other doth.

Enarration. A telling or declaring.

Enchiridion. It is commonly taken for a little booke, which one may stil carrie in his hand.

Encomium. A praise.

Encroche. To creepe or presse vpon a man vnlawfully, to get more then his due.

Encroachment. A law terme when one man vnlawfully presseth too farre vpon another, as in setting his pale too farre vpon anothers land, the more to enlarge his owne, or in taking more rent then is due.

Endorse. To write on the outside of a Letter.

Endorsed. A terme of Herauldrie, when two beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

Energeticall. Very forcible, and strong.

Energie. Force, vertue, strength.

* *Enewed.* Made new.

Enfranchise. To make free, to admit or receiue one into any corporation.

Enfranchisement. A making free.

Enhance. To aduance, or make greater.

Enigma. A riddle, a darke speech.

Enigmaticall. Obscure: darke, hard to vnderstand, spoken in a riddle.

* *Ennoised.* Comforted.

Enormitie. A going out of rule: a great disorder.

Enormous. Wicked: very bad.

Enquest. A Iury of twelue or moe men.

Ensigne. A banner borne in warres: a flagge, or any ornament seruing for a marke of some dignitie.

Entalented. Ingrafted.

Enthymeme. A terme of Logick: It signifieth an imperfect syllogisme, which wanteth either the Maior or Minor: as for example.

Euery sinne deserueth correction.

Euery theft is a sinne.

Therefore euery theft deserueth correction.

Now if wee will leaue the

the first part (called the *Maïor*) and say thus: *Euery theft is a sinne*: Therefore *Euery theft deserueth correction*. Or omit the second part (named the *Minor*) and say: *Euery sinne deserueth correction*, theretore *euery theft deserueth correction*: Then it is called an *Enthymeme*, to wit, a keeping in the minde (for so the word properly signifeth) because one of these parts is vnderstood in the minde: where note that if the two ends of the *Enthymeme* are like in speech, then the *Minor* is wanting, if the two beginnings be like, the *Maïor* is omitted, as may easily appeare by the foregoing example.

Enuoloped. Wrapped.

Enuiron. To compass about.

Enumerate. To reckon vp: to declare.

Enumeration. A reckoning: a rehearfall.

Enunciative. Any thing pronounced or spoken. A proposition or speech, which simply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as

Cicero is vertuous: Cicero is not vertuous.

Epaçt. A number which is in vse euery yeare, to finde the age of the Moone by: This *Epaçt* changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleuento the former *Epaçt*; both which numbers are the *Epaçt* for the following yeare, but alwaies so, that both those numbers exceede not the number of 30. For if they amount to aboue 30, then must you cast away the 30 and the remaining number shall be the *Epaçt*. As for example, in this yeare 1616, the *Epaçt* is 22, to which if you adde eleuen for the next yeares *Epaçt*, it maketh 33, from which if you take away 30, there will remaine three; which is the *Epaçt* for the next yeare 1617. Note also: whe in any yeere the *Epaçt* is 19, you must adde 12, to find out the next yeares true *Epaçt*, that casting away thirty, the *Epaçt* may come to be eleuen In al other nùbers the *Epaçt* is stil made (as before) by adding

eleuen. And these Epacts are euer changed on the first day of March.

Ephemerides. A booke wherein day-acts are registered. Commonly it is taken for a Booke of Astronomy (in vse among such as erect figures to cast mens natiuities) by which booke is shewen how all the Planets are placed, euery day and houre of the yeare.

Ephi. An Hebrew measure conteining about fise peckes of ours.

Ephod. A holy garment worne by the high Priest of the Hebrewes, when he executed his function. It couered the backe, and was curiously wrought with gold and twisted silke of Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were sit two great precious Onix stones, and in them grauen the names of the twelue sonnes of *Iacob*, called the twelue Patriarches, in the right shoulder the fixe eldest, and in the left the fixe youngest; that the High

Priest entering into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might beare with him the names of the people, for whom hee was to pray vnto God.

Epicycle. A terme vsed in Astronomy. It signifieth a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the vpper part of this Epicycle, the fise Planets *Saturne*, *Iupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercurie*, doe goe forward according to the course of the signes; as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, goe backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* againe. Betweene these two motions, are said to bee two stations; namely when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde, or comming to the farthst point of his retrogradation, goeth forward againe: so that in the Epicycle, these Planets wheele about sometime according,

some-

sometime contrary to the order of the signes.

Epicure. It is commonly taken with vs, for a man giuen ouer much to pleasure, especially in gluttony. In ancient times it signified one that followed the sect of a Philosopher, named *Epicurus*, who taught that the greatest happines was, to bee without paine, and enioy pleasure of body and minde.

Epigramme. It properly signifieth a superscription or writing set vpon any thing; now it is comonly taken for a short wittie poeme, which vnder a famed name, doth covertly praise or taxe some particular person or thing.

Epilepsie. The falling sicknesse, whereto most commonly children and yong folk are subiect. This disease is caused by some humor or vapor, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the braine, which the brain struing to expel causeth the patient to fall downe, and commonly some at the mouth.

Epilog. The conclusion or end of a matter. A speech made, after an enterlude or play is ended.

Epiphanie. An appearing or manifestatiō. The feast of Twelſe day at Christmas is so called, because then the appearing of a new star did manifest the birth of our Sauour.

Episcopall. Of, or belonging to a Bishop.

Epitaph. An inscription or writing set vpon a toombe; most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried.

Epithete. Any word or short sentence, added to a Noun substantiue, to expresse some quality of it: as in saying, *Barbarous crueltye*, *vnbridled lust: anger*, *the short madnes of the mind*: where *barbarous*, *vnbridled*, and *the short madnesse of the mind*, are Epithetes expressing the quality of cruelty, lust and anger.

Epitome. An abridgement or short gathering of any matter in writing.

Epitomisie. To make an abridgement or shott gathering. G 2 Equa

• *Equanimity*. Vprightnes of hart, quietnes of mind.

Equinoctiall. An imagined line, passing iust in the midst betweene the two poles of heauen, to which line, the sun cōming twice a yeare, (namely about the xi. of March and the xi. of September) maketh the daies and nights of equall length in all the world; for which cause it is called *Equinoctiall*: The signes *Aries* and *Libra* doe both begin at this line.

Equipage. Furniture or prouision for horsemanship; especially in triumphs or turnaments.

Equivalence. The equall value of one thing with another.

Equivalence. Of equal value to another thing.

Equiuocate. To speak or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind; which peradventure the hearers do not vnderstand.

Equiuocation. A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind.

Equinocke. When one word signifieth two things

Erased. A terme of Heraldrie, when any member of a beast seemeth torne from the body.

Erebus. Hel, or a riuer in hell.

Erect. To lift vp.

Erection. A lifting vp.

Eremite. See *Hermite*.

Ereption. A taking away.

Ermines. A little beast lesse then a Squirrell, the furre whereof is very costly, worne onely hy Princes or great Potentates, It hath a taile of a thumbe length, and is browne. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifieth white powdred with blacke, and *Ermines*, blacke powdred white.

Errant. Wandring: hauing no certaine abode.

Erroneous. Full of error: deceived.

Erst. Heretofore.

Erudition. Learning, instruction.

Eruption. A violent breaking out.

Escheate. To bee forfeited to the King, or chiefe Lord.

Escheater.

Escheater. An officer that obserueth and certifieth into the Exchequer, such things, as do escheate vnto the King.

Escrip. A writing.

Escuage. A tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is bound at his owa charge to follow his Lord into the warres : either in Scotland or Wales : sometime in this tenure, the Tenant, only payeth a yearely rent.

Escuerconera. An hearbe in the West Indies, so named because it is of great vertue, against the deadly stingings or bitings of certaine venomous beastes, which in that country they call *Escuerconas*.

Esperance. Hope.

Essays. Tryals.

Essence. The beeing or naturall substance of any thing.

Essenes. Certaine religious men among the Iews, which liued a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women.

Essentiall. That which belongeth to the essence of a thing.

Essoine. A tearme in the common Lawe, when a man cannot well appeare at a day appoint'd in court and is therefore allowed by the Court to bee absent without penalty.

Estreat. A copy which is taken of any writing.

Estovers. Plots of wood, growing in heathes, commons, and other places, where it is lawfull for tenants to take fewell, and timber to repayre their tenements.

Eternall. Which hath no beginning nor end.

Eternity. Euerlastingnes.

Etheriall. Heauenly, or belonging to the celestiaall spheres.

Eshikes. Booke of morall Philosophy, treating of ciuil behauiour and manners.

Eshnike. A gentill : a Heathen : one that is no Christian.

Etymologie. The true exposition or reason giuen of any word.

Euacuare. To empty.

Euacuation. An emptying.

Euade. To escape : to get away.

Euangelicall. Of or belonging to the Gospell : commanded in the Gospell.

Euangelist. A bringer of good tydings : wherefore Saint *Matthew*, Saint *Mark*, *S Luke*, and *S. Iohn*, are called *Euangelists*, because they first in writing published the ioyfull History of our Redemption by the Sonne of God.

Euaporate. To consume away in vapour.

Euaporation. A vapor or smoake passing from any thing.

Euasion. An escape : a starting hole to get out.

Eucharist. It properly signifieth a giuing of thanks. In Ecclesiasticall writings it is often taken for the B. Sacrament of the body & blood of Christ.

Euecke. A kinde of wilde beast like a Goate.

Euem. The end or successe of a matter.

Eueri. To ouerthrow.

Euerfion. An ouerthrowing.

Euiction. An ouerthrow in Law.

Euitable. Which may be auoided.

Eunuche. A gelded man.

Euphorbium. A gum or teare of a strange plant, growing on the mount Atlas in Lybia. It is yellowish, cleere, and brittle. It may be vsed in oynments against palsies, crampes, and shinking of sinewes: but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, vnlesse the malice thereof be wel corrected ; for it scaldeth and is exceeding hot, neere the fourth degree.

Europe. One of the three parts of the world lying toward the West. In it are contained, England, Spain, France- Germany, Italie, all Greece, Creete, or Candy, beside many other kingdoms, great countries and ylands. Some affirme it to bee called *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agenor*s dauhter, whom *Iupiter* (as Poets seine) in likenesse of a Bull, carried ouer sea, into the yland Candy.

Exact. To demand with

with great earnestnesse, or with constraint: also it signifieth perfect and accomplished.

Exaction. A pilling or taking vp of money by constraint.

Exaggerate. To increase or amplify a matter: properly, with words to make a thing more then it is.

Exaggeration. An increasing or amplifying by words.

Examine. To amaze.

Examination. An amazement.

Exasperate. To anger, or prouoke one greatly to anger.

Exasperation. A prouoking or stirring one to anger.

Excesse. Which exceedeth or is too much.

Excite. To stirre vp.

Exclamation. A crying out.

Exclude. To shut out.

Exclusion. A shutting out.

Excogitate. To deuise.

Excommunicate. To cast out of the communion or the Church.

Excommunication. A ca-

sting out of the Church.

Excrement. Any thing which naturally growing or being in the body, may bee taken away without harme to the body.

Excreffion. A growing out. A swelling or bunch.

Excruciate. To torment.

Excursion. A running out, a light skirmish.

Execrable. Wicked, worthy to be detested.

Execration. A cursing:

Exemplarie. Of, or belonging to an example.

Exemplifie. To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples.

Exempt. Free or priuiledged from any payment or seruice.

Exemption. A freedome or a priuiledge from any businesse.

Exequies. Funerall solemnities in honour of the dead.

Exhale. To cast or send forth a breath or fume.

Exhalation. A fumie smoake, hotte and drie, drawne out of the earth by the heate of the Sunne, which being inflamed, is

the materiall cause of diuers fierie impressions in the ayre.

Exhaust. To consume, spend, or waste.

Exhibite. To present, offer, or give.

Exhilarate. To make merry, to comfort.

Exhortatorie. Which exhorteth or perswadeth to doe a thing

Exiccate. To dry, to make dry.

Exigent. A straight, a hard pinch.

Exile. Banishment.

Exonerate. To make emptie, to spoile, weaken, or make of no force.

Exodus. A going forth. The second Booke of *Moses*, is so called, because it treateth of the manner how the children of *Isiael* went out of *Egypt*.

Exonerate. To vnburden, to acquite or discharge.

Exorable. Which may be intreated.

Exorbitant. That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way.

Exorcise. To adiure, to binde by oath: to charge

one vpon conscience or grievous penaltie, to speak truly, or doe any thing required.

Exorcisme. An adiuring, or binding by oath.

Exordium. The first entrance of a sermon, oration, or such like speech.

Expect. To looke for before it come.

Expectation. A looking for, a longing.

Expedit. Quicke, readie.

Expeditate. To cut off the balles or (as some say) certaino clawes of great dogs feete, which are kept neere a forest, that they may not harme the Kings Deere. The dogs so cut, are said to be expeditated.

Expedition. Quicke dispatch, speede, sometime a setting forth vnto warre; a voyage.

Expell. To thrust out, to drue away.

Experiment. An experience, prooffe or triall.

Expert. Cunning, skillfull.

Expiable. Which may be purged or satisfied for.

Expiate. To pacifie, to appease

E X

appease, to recompence.

Expiation. Pacifying, appeasing by sacrifice.

Expire. To dye, end, perish, or decay.

Expiration. A dying, a breathing out, an end.

Explane. To make plain, to declare plainly.

Explanation. A making plaine, a declaring.

Explicate. To vnfolde, open, or to declare at large.

Explication. An unfolding or opening.

Explode. To driue out with clapping the hands.

Explosion. A driuing away.

Expose. To set forth: to set to view; to put abroad in hazard.

Exposition. An interpretation or expounding.

Expositour. An expounder or interpreter.

Expostulate. To reason angerly with one; to chide or complaine, as finding himselfe grieved.

Expostulation. An angry reasoning or complaint.

Expression. A wringing or squeasing out.

E X

Exprobrate. To vpbraide, to cast in ones teeth.

Exprobation. An vpbraiding.

Expugne. To conquer: to winne by assault.

Expugnation. A conquest: a winning by fight.

Expulse. To thrust out.

Expulsion. A thrusting out, a driuing away.

Exquisite. Excellent, curious.

Extant. That which standeth abroad or in sight; which may be found.

Extempore. Out of hand; presently, without studie.

Extend. To stretch forth, to shew at length.

Extension. A stretching out.

Extenuate. To diminish: to make by words, a thing seeme lesse then it is.

Extenuation. A diminishing.

Exterior. Outward.

Exterminate. To banish: to driue away.

Extirpation. A destroying, or rooting out.

Externe. Forten: outlandish, strange, outward.

Exter.

E X

E X

Externall. Outward, of blisters or sores in the
strange. bodie.

Extinguish. To quench, *Exulte.* To reioyce
to put out. greatly, to triumph ouer

Exinſt. Quenched, one. *Exultation.* A great re-

Extirpe. To destroy, to ioicing.
roote out. F

Extirpate. To roote vp : *Fabricate.* To frame, to
to destroy. build.

Extirpation. A rooting *Fabrike.* A frame, a build-
vp. ding.

Extort. To wrest away, *Fabulous.* False as a fa-
to take by force. ble.

Extortion. Wrong done *Facile.* Easie,
by any officer, in taking *Facilitie.* Easinesse.

greater fees or rewards, for *Faction.* A sect or diuifi-
executing his office, then on into sundry opinions.

the lawes will allow him. *Faction.* Contentious,
troublesome, vnquiet.

Extortioner. He that *Factor.* Hee that buyeth
committerth extortion. and selleth for a merchant,

Extract. To draw forth. or that looketh to his bu-
Extraction. A drawing sineſſe.

out. *Facultie.* Power, ability,

Extraneous. Wande- a trade or course of life,
ring, disordered, when a priuledge or power

there are many neede- granted, that a man may
lesse matters or wordes doe something, which

brought in beside the pur- without such priuledge he
pose. could not doe.

Extrinscall. Outward, *Facundie.* Eloquencie.
or on the outside.

Exulcerate. To raise *Fable.* A fable.
blisters or sores. *Falding.* A kind of course

Exulceration. A rising cloth. Fal-

Fallacie. Deceit in words.
Falsitie. To counterfeite, or make false.

Falsification. A counterfeiting, or making false.

Falsitie. Falshood, deceit.

Fanaticall. Distracted, mad, franticke, out of his wits.

Farcines. A disease in beasts: it is a creeping vicer growing in knottes, and following along some veine.

Farced. Stuffed, full.

Fascinate. To bewitch.

Fastidious. Disdainfull, loathing, proud.

Fate. Destiny, that which must of necessitie come to passe, by Gods secret appointment.

Fatall. That which happeneth or commeth to passe by fate.

Faunes. Poeticall gods of the woods.

Fauorise. One in great fauour.

Fealrie. A ceremony done by some tenants to the Lord of whome they hold lands: which is in laying their right hand

vp on a booke, and promising fidelitie to him by oath.

Feature. Hansomnesse, comelinesse, beaury.

Fecundity. Fruitfulness.

Fleere. A companion, a husband or wife.

Felicity. Happinesse.

Fell. A skinne, sometime it signifieth fiere, terrible, or frowning.

Feminine. Of or belonging to the female.

Fencemonth. A month so called, because then it is not lawfull to hunt in any forrest, for that the does then do fawn. This month beginneth about the ninth of Iune, and continueth till the ninth of Iuly.

Fengreeke. A plant or herbe, the seede whereof is much vsed in Physicke. It is yellow, beeing hot in the second degree and dry in the first, and hath power to nollise and dissolue.

Feodarie. An officer who is to be present with the Escheater, at the finiding of any office, and to

to suruey wards lands, and
to rate them.

Feofment. A deede wit-
nessing the sale or gift
of lands in fee simple,
with liurey of seisine,
and possession thereof. He
that maketh the *Feofment*
is called the the *Feofer*, and
the party to whome it is
made, the *Feoffee*.

Feria. Any day of the
weeke kept holy.

Fers. The Queene in
chesse play.

Fertile. Fruitfull, yeelding
much.

Fertility. Fruitfulnesse.

Feruent. Hot.

Feruour. Heate.

Ferula. A rod, sticke, or
thinne paulmer, where-
with children are corre-
cted in schooles vpon the
hand.

Fessepoint. The middle
part of a scutcheon, whose
breadth is diuided into
three euen parts.

Festiuall. Merry, ioyfull,
belonging to a feast.

Festiuitie. Mirth, re-
ioycing, pleasantnes, mer-
rinesse.

Fend. Hatred, enmitie,
strife.

Fewmers, or *Fewmi-
shing.* The dung of a
Deere.

Fiants. The dung of a
Fox or Badget.

Fiction. A feined deuice, a
lye.

Fidelity. Faithfulnesse.

Figment. A vaine deuice,
a lye, a counterfeit tale.

Figuratiue. That which
figureth or serueth but as a
representation of another
thing.

Filiall. Of or belonging
to a sonne.

Filme. A fine thinne
skinne within the body,
deuiding the flesh or any
neere member one from
another.

Fine. An end : some-
time money payed when
one first taketh land for
yeares.

Finall. Of or belon-
ging to an ende, the
last.

* *Finance.* An end.

Finite. Which hath an
end.

Fire-drake. A fire some-
time scene, flying in the
night,

night like a Dragon. Common people thinke it a spirit, that keepeth some treasure hidde: but Philosophers affirme it to be a great vnequall exhalation; inflamed betweene two Cloudes, the one hot, the other colde (which is the reason that it also smoketh. (the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hotte Cloud, being greater than the rest, maketh it seeme like a belly, and both ends like vnto a head and taile.

Firme. Strong, stable, stedfast.

Firmament. Astronomers vnderstand by this word, the eighth spheare, next about the spheres of the seauen Planets, in which all the fixt Starres are placed.

Firmity. Strength, stedfastnesse.

Fistike nuts. Outlandish nuts, brought out of Syria and other hotte countries, not much vnlike a small hassell nutte. They are very good against the stoppings

of the liuer, being steeped all night in some sweete wine, and so eaten in the morning. They are good also to vnstop the lungs, and for such as are troubled with shortnesse of breath, and are comfortable for the stomacke; yet they nourish but little, being taken as meate.

Fistula. A dangerous vlcet or sore still running. It goeth vp into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outside.

Fitch. The furre of the Polecat.

Fixe. To fasten.

Fixed. Fastened.

Flagitious. Wicked, verie lewd.

Flamine. A great Priest amongst the Gentiles. There were three such at Rome. One called *Flamen Dialis*: The Priest of *Iupiter*: who ware rich vestments, and had a chaire of Estate. If his Wife chanced to dye, he thereupon went presently out of his office: It was not

not lawful for him to abide one night out of the City, nor yet to affirme any thing by oath; for his word was held of sufficient credite. The other two *Flamins*, were the *Flamine* of *Mars*, and the *Flamine* of *Romulus*, called *Quirinus*.

Flankards. Hunters call so two knots or nuts, in the flanke of a Deere.

Flébotomie. See *Phlébotomie*.

Flegmaticke. Full of fleagme, or inclining to fleagme.

Flexibility. Aptnesse to bend.

Flexible. Pliant, easie to bend.

* *Flo*. An arrow.

Florence. A coyne, Wherof there be two sorts: one about the valew of three shillings foure pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

Fluent. Which floweth or aboundeth.

Flux. A flowing or issue of blood.

Fluxibility. Aptnesse to flow or spread abroad.

Fluxible. Which is apt to

flow or run abroad.
Foyling. The print of a Deers foot in grasse, when it cannot well be seene.

Foemen. Enemies.

Fomes. A kinde of furre brought for the most part out of France: the top of this furre is black, and the ground whitish: the beast that beareth it, is about the bignesse of a Cat.

Foson. Great plenty, store.
Fosterers. Vagabonds.

Folio. A sheete or large leafe of paper.

Fomentation. In Physick it properly signifieth, powders or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a sponge or bladder, applied warme to the body, to mitigate paine, or for some other purpose.

Footstall. The lower part of a pillar, wheron it standeth.

Foppe. A foole.

Foppery. Foolishnesse, a vaine matter.

Forage. Prouision for hortes and cattell in the warres.

Forcer. A cofer, or little chest.

F O

F R

Forester. Hee that hath charge to looke to a forest, or some part of.

Foreloyne. A tearme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the rest.

Forlorne. Vtterly vndone, in a desperate estate.

Formalitie. An obseruing of good forme or order.

Formall. That which keepeth due forme.

Formositie. Beautie, fairenesse.

Forefall. To buy victuall or other merchandise by the way before it come to the faire or market; to sell it againe at a dearer price.

Forefaller. He that doth forestall, and buy things in such sort.

Fortifie. To make strong.

Fortification. A hold, any place made strong.

Fortitude. Courage, strength, valour.

Forewelked. Dried vp.

Foster. To cherish, to bring vp, to keepe.

Fother. A waineloade of 2000. weight.

Fracture. A breaking.

Fragilitie. Weaknesse, britlenesse.

Fragment. A broken peece, a cante.

Fragrant. Sweete smelling.

* *Frape.* A companie, a rabble.

Fraternitie. A brotherhood.

Fraud. Deceit, conuenage.

Fraudulent. Deceitfull.

Fray. Harts or stags are said to fray their heads, when they rubbe them, to make the pilles of their new hornes come of.

* *Frend.* Strange.

Frequent. Often, common, also to haunt or resort much to a place.

Frequentation. A haunting or resorting to a place.

Frication. A rubbing,

Friktion. A rubbing.

Friuousous. Vaine, foolish, of no account.

Frosse. A pancake, a tan-sie.

Front. A forehead, the first part of a battell, an entrance or beginning.

Fromsire.

Frontire. The bounds or limits of a countrey.

Frontlet. Any thing worne on the forehead.

* *Frownce.* A wrinkle.

Fruitifie. To beare fruite.

Frugall. Thriftie, sparing.

Fugalitie. Thriftinesse, good husbandry.

Frustrate. To make void, to deceiue, to disappoint.

Fugitive. One likely to runne away, a vagrant person, a run-away.

Fumigation. A perfume, any thing which being cast on hot coales, maketh a sweet smell.

Function. An office, a charge which one hath, a course of life.

Fundamentall. Of or belonging to the foundation, or to the maine, chiefe, and principall point.

Funerall. A solemne buriall of some great person.

Furies. Three imaginarie hags or spirits in hell, hauing snakes growing on them in stead of haire. Poets feyned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a riuer in hell) and of the night, and to haue the of-

fice of tormenting the soules of wicked men.

Their names were *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*.

Fusible. That may bee molten.

Future. That which shall be hereafter.

G

* *GAb.* To prate or G lye.

Gabbing. Lying.

Gabions. Baskets of earth to keepe off great shot.

Gable. The fore-front or end of a house coming downe right.

Gaynest. Most profitable or neere.

* *Gadling.* Stragling.

Galingale. An herbe so called, the roote whereof is hot and drie in the third degree, and much vsed in physicke.

Galbanum. A gumme or liquor drawne forth of a plant in *Syria* called *Meopion*. It is of a strange sauer, and very pure, close and firme, neither too moist, nor too drie. It is good against an olde cough,

rough, and for such as speaking.

cannot easily fetch breath: *Garrulitie*. Pratling, vaine babling.

and the perfume thereof driueth Serpents from the place where it is burned. *Garter*. It sometime signifieth the principall of our English Heralds, called the King at armes.

* *Galiard*. Lustie, frolike.

* *Galoch*. A kinde of shoe.

* *Galpe*. To belch.

Gangrene. A dangerous disease when any fleshie part of the body, after some great inflammation or other griefe, losing the naturall colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to waxe dead.

Garbe. A terme in Heraldrie. It signifieth sheafe of Wheate, or any other graine.

Garbell. To purifie or cleane spice or other things, from the droffe or dust which is mingled with it.

Gargarize. To wash or scowre the mouth with any Physicall liquor.

Gargarisme. A liquor to wash the mouth.

Gargill. The same that Gargarize.

* *Gargoning*. Strange

Gatherbag. The bagge or skin, inclosing a yong red Deere in the Hyndes belly.

Gauelkinde. Customes annexed vnto certaine lands in Kent, called *Gauelkinde* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for felony; the Sonne shall enioy all his landes and tenements holden in *Gauelkinde*. Other customes there are of *Gauelkinde*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Gawgetour. An officer hauing authoritie, to giue a marke of allowance, to all Tuns, Hogsheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine. Oyle, Hony, and Butter, before they ought to be sold.

* *Gawre*. To stare.

Gabenna. It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of

Beniamin, where the Israelites erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idoll Moloch: notwithstanding it is vsually taken for hell.

Gemme. A iewell.

Geneologie. A pedegree; a declaration of ones lineage, stocke, or race.

Generable. Which may be begotten.

Generate. To beget.

Generositie. Noblenesse of minde. Gentlemanlike courage.

Generous. Noble, valiant, vertuous.

Genesis. A generation. The first Booke of *Moses* is so called in Greeke and Latine, because it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

Genet. A goodly horse of Spaine.

Genets. A beast almost of the bignesse of a Cat breeding in Spaine. There are two colours of them, blacke and gray; but the furre of the blacke is most esteemed.

Genius. The spirit or

soule: A good Angell, or a familiar euill spirit.

Gentill. Among the Iewes, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelue tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles, that professe not the faith of Christ.

Gentilisme. The opinion or beleefe of the Gentiles.

Gentilitie. The same that Gentilisme is.

Geographie. A description of the earth, as we see in Maps.

Geomancie. See Diuination.

Geometrie. An art of due proportion consisting in lineaments, formes distances, and greatnesse. There are foure principles hereof: to wit, 1. A prick or point: 2. A line. 3. a superficies or outside: 4. a bodie. This art was of great estimation among the auncient Grecians.

Geometrician. One skilfull in Geometrie.

Gorgikes. Bookes treating of husbandrie and tilage of land.

* *Gerisfull*.

* *Gerifull*. Changeable; sometime cruell.

* *Gesseran*. A breastplate.

Gesticulation. A mouing of the fingers, hands or other parts, eyther idle wantonnesse, or to expresse some matter by signes, in dauncing, singing, or other such like exercise.

Gestes. Deeds, noble acts.

Geules. A tearme among Herald: It signifieth a vermilion colour.

* *Gibbon*. A doublet: a light cote.

* *Gipsere*. A bagge or pouch.

Girle. A Roe Bucke of two yeares.

* *Gisarme*. A certaine weapon.

* *Gite*. A gowne.

Giue. A fetter or chaine.

Glaine. A weapon like an halberd.

* *Glede*. Fire: embers; flame, ashes: sometime a bird called a Puttoke.

* *Glee*. Mirth or ioyfulnessse.

* *Gleere*. White.

* *Glinne*. A little village, or part of a village.

Glister. A liquor made sometime with sodden

flesh, sometime with deco-

ction of hearbes or other

things, which by a pipe,

is conueyed into the lo-

wer parts of the body. It

is written that the vse

hereof was first learned

from a bird in Egypt, cal-

led *Ibis*, much like vnto a

Storke, which Bird doth

often with her bill, open

her hinder parts, when

nature of her selfe doth

not expell what is need-

full.

Globe. A great round

Bowle: or a description of

the world made in such a

forme.

Gloße. A short exposition

of any darke speech.

Glow. To be hot and red,

to shine, to burne.

* *Gnarre*. A hard knotte

in wood: sometime a

short thicke fellowe, a

chub.

Gnathonicall. Flattering,

deceitfull in words: soo-

thing ones humour, to get

by him.

* *Gnoffe*. A Foole, a

Churle.

Goldfoile. A thin leafe of gold. measure full for a dayes allowance.

Golden number. A number which changeth every flag. * *Gonsenmon.* A little

yeare, by adding one to the golden number of the *Gordian knot.* A knotte which cannot be loosed.

yeare going before, vntill it grow as high as nineteene, and then the golden number returneth to one againe. For example, this yeare 1616. the golden number is two: the *Gorgon.* A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feine, there were foure such, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla*, *Medusa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

next yeare therefore it will be three, &c. This golden number was deuised to finde out the feast of Easter. *Gossamor.* Things that flye like Cobwebs in the ayre.

Gourmand. A glutton.

Gourmandize. Gluttony: sometime to eate like a Glutton,

Golgotha. A Syrian word, signifying a place of dead mens sculles. It was a place at Ierusalem on the North side of Mount Sion, so called because there lay the sculles of offenders put to death. *Graces.* A poetick fiction of three sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Iupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaja*, *Thalia*, and *Enphorfyne*. The morality of this inuention was, to expresse the mutual loue and cheerefull conuersation which ought to be amongst friends: For they were painted naked, to signifie that friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and

* *Golherdise.* He that hath a fowle great mouth.

Gomor. The name of an Hebrew measure, conteyning more than a Gallon. The Israelites when they were fedde from heauen with Manna in the desert, receiued euery one, this merry,

merry, to shew that men should do good willingly; yong & maidelike, to teach that friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew that a benefite bestowed, doth againe returne to the giuer.

Gradation. A going by steps, or a speaking by certaine degrees.

Graduall. That which was said or sung, betweene the Epistle and the Gospel.

Graduate. Hee that hath taken degree of learning in a publike Vniuersitie.

Graines of Paradise. A little seede, brought out of Armenia, of a strong sweet smell, and somewhat sharp in taste. It is hot and dry, of a subtil substance, and often vsed in Physick. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good against the falling sicknesse, the Sciatica, the Strangurie, bytings of venemous beasts, and diuers other diseases.

* *Grame.* Sorrow, mishap, anger.

Gramaticall. Of, or belonging to Grammer.

Granadillia. A fruite like a Pomegranat growing in India.

Grand. Great.

Grandour. Greatnesse.

* *Grayshed.* Deuised.

* *Gratch.* Apparell.

Gratefull. Thankfull.

Gratifie. To pleasure one, to offer one a kindnesse To do a good turne.

Gratification. A pleasing of one, a good turne.

Gratis. Freely, without cost.

Gratitude. Thankfulness.

Gratuity. A benefite or gift giuen onely for good will: sometime thankfulnessse, or a reward.

Gratulate. To signifie that we reioyce at the prosperity of another.

Gratulation. A reioicing for anothers good. A thanksgiuing.

Gravity. Heauinesse: also sagenes, great discretion.

Grand Sergeanty. An olde tenure in the Common Lawe, when a man holds lands or tenements of the king, to go with him

into the wars, or to beare
his bartner, leade his host,
or doe some such like ser-
uice.

Graunge. A village, or lone
house in the countrey.

* *Gr e.* Good part.

Griffine. A strange bird
in India, with foure feete
armed with cruell clawes,
being from the breast vp-
ward fashioned like an Ea-
gle, but of purple colour,
with red fierie eyes, and
whitish wings, and in the
hinder part blacke, made
much like a Lyon. This
bird neasteth in the high
mountaines, and is exceed-
ing hard to be taken, ex-
cept very young, for he wil
aduenture on any man, and
is so fierce, that hee often
killeth Elephants & Dra-
gons. Hee is most enemy
to horses: for which cause
Virgill in his eight Eclog,
bringeth in the shepheard
Damon, who wondered at a
strange marriage, speaking
thus: *lunguntur iam gry-
phes equis, &c.* The Gris-
fins fierce are ioyned with
horses now.

* *Grih.* Agreement.

Gruell. Potage.

Guacatan. An herb grow-
ing in the West Indies of
great vertue against the
piles, or griefs proceeding
from cold or windinesse.

Gnajiaccum. A wood cal-
led by some *Lignum vita.*
It is much vsed in Physick
against the French disease.

Guaianus. A fruit grow-
ing in India much like vn-
to apples.

Guerdon. A reward.

Guerdonles. Vnrewarded.

* *Guerring.* Brawling.

Gumme Arabicke. A kind
of gumme, growing on a
thorne tree, called *Acacia*
in Egypt,

Guxes. The ball of the
eye. A terme in heraldry,

Gymnosophists. Certaine
Philosophers in India, that
went alwayes naked, & li-
ued solitary in woods; the
first beginner of which
sect, was (as *S. Ierome* wri-
teth cont. *Iovinian*) named
Buddas.

* *Gyre.* A trance.

H

H Aberdepoise. A pound
weight which con-
teineth sixteene ounces.

Habis.

ledge, and telling of old histories.

Hoane. A fine kinde of whetstone.

Hogsteere. A wilde bore of three yeares old.

Holocaust. A sacrifice wherein the whole beast is offered, and no part reserved.

Holt. A groue.

Homage. In Court Barons, the lury that are sworne to enquire of matters, are so called. It signifieth also a secul ceremony, of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holdeth Landes by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) saith as followeth.

I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you shall bee faithfull and true, and shall beare to you faith for the Lands I claime to holde of you, saving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King.

And then the Lord sitting must kisse the Tenant.

Homager. One that doth of oweth homage.

Homicide. A manslayer: sometime manslaughter.

Homilie. A talking together; a speech, or a Sermon.

Homonymie. A terme in Logicke, when one word signifieth diuers things: as hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body.

Honour point: In herauldry the vpper part of a Scutcheon, is so called when the breadth thereof, is diuided into three even parts.

* *Hopestres.* Pilots to guide a shippe.

Horizon. An imaginary line compassing the lowest part of the heauens that we can see; so called because it limiteth our sight, diuiding the heauens vnderneath vs, from that which is aboue. The Sun rising and going downe is euer in this line.

Horologe. A Clocke, or Dyall.

Horos.

Horoscope. The ascendent is constrained to suffer of ones natiuity, to witte, that part of land, giuen her that part of the firmament before her fathers death, which ascendeth from the to bee put in Hotchpot, East, when a childe is that is, to be mingled together with the landes borne. Astrologers call it, whereof her Father dyed the first house.

Horride. Terrible: fearefull to looke on. seised, so that an equall diuision may be made of the whole.

Horror. Great feare or trembling. *** Howgates. How.**

*** Horrow.** Beastly; base, slanderous. **Howsell.** To minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death.

Hosanna. An Hebrew word, which signifieth, Saue I beseech thee. **Howten.** To hal- low.

Hospitality. Entertainement of strangers, good house keeping. **Hulke.** To open a hare or cony, to take out the garbage.

Hostage. A pledge left in warres for performance of couenants. *** Hulsred. Hidden.**

Hostile. Of or belonging to an enemy: malicious, and all the body.

Harmefull. **Humane.** That which belongeth or may happen to man.

Hostility. Enmity: hatred, open warre. **Humanity.** Gentle- nesse, courtesie, ciuill be- haviour: also manhood or the nature of man- hood.

Hotchpot A terme in our common Lawe, when a daughter which hath had giuen vnto her any lands in Frankemarriage, clay- ming to bee coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with some sisters, humble.

Humide. Moist.

Humidity. Moisture.

Humiliate. To make humble.

Humiliation. A making low or humble.

Humorous. Full of humors.

*** Hurstelen.** To thrust, to prouoke.

Hyacinth. The red, blew, or yellow lilly: also a purple flowre called crowtoes.

Hydra. A monstrous serpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which hauing one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing vp in the place. *Hercules* fought with this serpent and slew him.

Hydromancy. See Diuination.

Hydromell. A physicall sweete drinke, made of water and hony.

Hymall. Belonging to winter, winterly.

Hyena. A beast like a Wolfe, hauing a mane and long haire ouer all the body. It is the subtillest (as some say) of all beastes, and will counterfeite the voyce of a man, to drawe sheepe-heardes out of their houses in the night, to the

ende hee may kill them. It is written that he changeth sex often, being some time male, and sometime female.

Hymen. A poeticall word, it is taken for the god of marriage, sonne vnto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and sometime for a song at a marriage feast.

Hymne. A song to praise God.

Hyperbole. A figure when one speaketh a great deale more then is precisely true.

Hyperbolicall. Any thing spoken aboue all beleefe, as in saying, higher than heauen swifter than lightning, &c. is called an *Hyperbolicall* speech.

Hypocrise. It properly signifieth one that doth counterfeite the gesture of another man: but it is commonly taken for a dissembler, that with feined holines would seeme better then hee is indeed.

Hypoguisstidos. In diuers hote countries there groweth

groweth a plant called *Cissus*, having about the root thereof, a certaine Musli-roome, which being bruised yeeldeth a liquor called by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquour (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stoppe all bleedings, laskes, and fluxes of the belly.

Hypostaticall. Belonging to subitance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

Hypotheticall. In Logike, those propositions, which haue a coniunction in the, and so consist of two parts are called *Hypotheticall* propositions, as in saying; *If the Summe be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hysteron proteron. A Greek terme, sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English. The cart before the horse.

I

Actus. Lying along.

Iacynth. A precious stone

found in Ethiopia, whereof there are two kindes, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleer bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and prouoketh sleepe.

Iacobs staffe. An instrument in Geometry.

Iaculatory. That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

Iambes. Postes sustaining both sides of the dore.

Iamboux. Armour for the legs.

Iasmine. A limmer weake plant, full of ioynts or knottes, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickset, and must be staied vp, as roses and vines are.

Iasper. A precious stone of diuers colours; but the best is greene, transparent with red veines, and sheweth fairest being set in silver: it is good to stoppe any issue of blood.

Iaspionyx. A precious stone, white of colour, and

and hauing red strakes.

Iazul. A precious stone of a blew azure colour.

Ibis. A tall strong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in destroying serpents.

Ieleped. Named, called.

* *Icond.* Learned.

Idea. The forme or figure of any thing conceived in the minde.

Idemitie. The selfe same thing.

Idiome. The forme of speech, or propertie of any language.

Idiote. It is commonly taken for a foole naturall: notwithstanding it sometime signifieth a man vnlearned.

Ides. Eight daies in euery moneth, so called, because they diuide the moneth almost in the middle. In March, May, Iuly, and October, these eight daies beginne at the eighth day of the moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other months they begin at the sixt day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where

note that the last day onely is called *Ides*, and the first of these dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the second the seuenth *Ides*: that is, the eighth or seuenth day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest.

Idolaster. An Idolater.

Iehonah. The ineffable name of God, signifying his diuine essence. The Hebrewes did not vse to read this word, when they came to it in any writing, so much reuerence did they beare vnto it; but in stead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which signifieth Lord.

Iesus. A Saniour.

* *Ieuise.* Reward by reuenge, also a gibbet.

* *Ifire.* Together.

* *Ifretten.* Deuoured.

Ignoble. Base, that is not noble.

Ignominie. Shame, reproch, infamie.

Ignominious. Shamefull, vile, reprochfull.

* *Ikend.* Knowne.

Iliads. A booke written in Greeke by *Homer*, of the destruction of Troy.

* *Ilke.* The same.

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* *Ilike.* The same.

Illation. A bringing in of is conceited in the minde.
a matter.

Illaudable. Not worthy
of praise.

Illegitimate. Vnlawfull,
not lawfully begotten.

Illiberall. Not liberall,
miserable, base.

Illiberalitie. Niggard-
nesse: properly in a great
man, that ouer slightly re-
wardeth a seruice or curte-
sie done to him by his in-
feriour.

Illiterate. Vnlearned, one
that is not acquainted with
letters.

Illude. To mocke, to de-
ceiue.

Illusion. A mockerie, a
cunning slight to deceiue
one.

Illuminate. To enligh-
ten.

Illumination. A shining
or giuing of light.

Illustrate. To make fa-
mous, or noble.

Illustration. A making
famous or noble.

Illustrious. Famous, no-
ble, very honourable.

Imagerie. Painted or
carued workes of images.

Imaginarie. That which

Imbecillitie. Weakenesse.

* *Imbrinc.* Mingled.

Imitate. To follow.

Imitation. A following.

Imitator. A follower of
another.

Immaculate. Vndefiled,
pure, vnspotted.

Immanitie. Cruelty, out-
ragious, fiercenesse.

Immarcescible. Vncorrupt-
ible.

Immature. Vnripe.

Immaturity. Vnripenesse.

Immediate. That which
commeth directly from
one thing to another, with-
out any thing betweene.

Immedicable. Which can-
not be healed.

Immemorable. Not wor-
thy to be remembred.

Immense. Vnmeasura-
ble, which cannot be mea-
sured.

Immensitie. Exceeding
greatnesse, vnmeasurable-
nesse.

Immoderate. Vnreasona-
ble, contrarie to modesty.

Immodest. Not sober, vn-
mannerly, saucy.

Immolate. To offer in sa-
crifice.

Immo-

I M

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Immolation. An offering of sacrifice.

Immortal. Not subiect to death: euerlasting.

Immortalitie. Euerlastingnesse.

Immunitie. Freedome, or discharge from any publike businesse.

Immuire. To shut vp, or inclose in a wall.

Immutable. Vnchangeable.

Immutation. A change.

Impacted. Thrust hard together: couched into.

Imparitie. Vnequalnesse, vnlikenesse.

Imparlayce. When a man sued in the common law, for debt, trespassse, or such like, craueth and obtaineth of the Court, some respite of time, before hee make his answer, this stay of making his answer is called an Imparlayce.

Impassibilitie. A Freedome from any abilitie of feeling paine.

Impassible. Which cannot feelee any paine, or passion.

Impeach. To harne, to hinder.

Impeachment. A hindrance.

Impeachment of waste. A restraint from making waste in lands, or Tenements.

Impediment. A hindrance.

Impell. To thrust on, to constraîne.

Impenetrable. So hard that it cannot bee pierced.

Imperious. That commandeth with authoritie: Lordlike, stately.

Impertinent. Not belonging to the matter.

Impettable. Which may be obtained.

Impetrate. To obtaine.

Impetuous. Violent: or hasty.

Impietie. Wickednesse.

Impious. Wicked.

Implacable. Hard to bee pacified, or that cannot be appeased.

Implicitte. Wrapped vp, hidden.

Implore. To beseech, to entreat with teares.

Importance. The weight

or valew of a thing.

Important. Of great weight and valew.

Importune. To vrge earnestly.

Importunate. Very earnest: which will not be answered.

Importunitie. Vnreasonable: too much earnestnesse in asking.

Impose. To lay on.

Imposition. A laying on.

Impost. Custome or talage paid at hauen townes or elsewhere.

Impostume. A quantitie of euill humours, gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One when inflamed blood, beeing turned to corrupted matter, filleth some place: the other when without any inflammation, nature thrusteth those humours into some part apt to receiue them.

Imposture. Deceit, counsellage: properly in selling counterfeit wares for currant, or in craftie illusions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians and Iuglers. The partie so deceiuing is cal-

led an Impostor.

Impotency. Weakenesse.

Impotent. Weake, feeble.

Imprecate. To curse and wish euill.

Imprecation. A cursing, a wishing euill.

Impregnable. That which cannot be taken or ouercome.

Impresa. A deuice painted vpon a shield.

Impresse. To import the forme of a thing.

Imprimis. First of all.

Improbabilite. Vnlikeli hood.

Improbable. Vnlikely to be true; that which cannot be prooued true.

Improbite. Naughtinesse, lewdnesse, dishonesty.

Impropriation. A parsonage, or Ecclesiasticall living comming to one by inheritance.

Improoue. To raise rents higher.

Improuidence. Want of foresight.

Improuident. Which forecasteth not, or taketh no care what shall come after.

Imprudence. Foolishnesse, not conceiue or con-
want of wit. teine.

Imprudent. Vnwise, not *Incediary.* He that bur-
discreet. neth or setteth any thing

Impudence. Shamelef-
nesse. on fire.

Impudent. Shamelesse, *Incense.* To inflame, to
past shame. stirre vp to anger : being

Impugne. To assault, or a nowne it signifieth the
fight against. best frankincense.

Impulse. To con- *Incest.* Carnall know-
straine. ledge betweene neere kin-
dred.

Impulsion. A con- *Incestuous.* Wicked,
straint. which committeth In-
cest.

Impunity. Lacke of pu- *Inchepinne.* The lower gut
nishment. of a Deere.

Impurity. Vnclean- *Incident.* That which
nesse. happeneth or belongeth to
a thing.

Impuse. To lay to ones *Incision.* A cutting : A
charge: to ascribe. terme vsed in Chirurgery,

Imputation. An impu- when they lance a wound,
ting or laying by conie- the better to come to the
cture to ones charge. bottome ; or any impo-
stume, or such like to let

Imputative. Which is im- out euill humours.
puted to one.

Inaccessibile. Which can- *Incite.* To stirre vp.
not bee come vnto, vnapp-
prochable. *Incitation.* A stirring

Inanity. Emptinesse. *Inclination.* A stirring

Inaugurate. To dedicate, vp. *Inclency.* Vngentlenes;
or consecrate. cruelty.

Inauspicious. Vnluckie, *Include.* To containe, to
vnfortunate. shut in.

Incantation. A charme. *Inclusiue.* Which con-
taineth

Incapable. Which can-

taineth, or is contained.

Incoact. Vnconstrained.

Incompact. Slight, not close ioyned.

Incomparable. Disagreeing: vnrecoverable: also mischieuous: not sufferable.

Incomprehensible. Which cannot be comprehended or contained.

Inconcinny. Vnaptnesse: ilagreeing, disproportion.

Incongruity. Disagreement: false speaking, disproportion.

Incongruous. Disagreeable: absurd; against rule of Grammar.

Inconsiderate. Foolish, vndiscreete.

Inconsideration. Foolishnesse: vnadvisednesse.

Inconsolable. Comfortlesse.

Incontinent. Vnchaste: also forthwith, by and by.

Incorporate. To mixe two or moe substances together.

Incorrigible. That which cannot bee corrected or amended.

Increate. Which is not created or made.

Incredibility. Impossibility of beliefe.

Incredible. Which cannot be beleueed.

Incredulity. Want of beleefe.

Incredulous. One that will not beleuee.

Increment. An increase.

Increffant. A terme of Herauldry, signifying the Moone past the prime, and not yet come to the full.

Incroch. See Encroch.

Incubus. The night mare, when a man in his sleepe supposeth hee hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himselfe almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turne himselfe nor sit vp, nor call for helpe. The vulgar thinke it some spirit, but the Philosophitions affirme it to be a naturall disease, caused by humours vndigested in the stomacke, which fuming vp to the braue, doe there trouble the animall spirits, stopping their passage into the sinewes, so that the body cannot mooue.

Increase.

Inculcate. To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

Inculcation. An often repeating, a repeating into the braines,

Inculpable. Blamelesse, without fault.

Incumbant. Hee that is in possession of a benefice, or spirituall living.

Incurfion. A running in.

Indecorum. Vncomely.

Indifinite. Not precisely exprest: vndefined.

Indemnity. Estaping with out dammage or hurt.

Index. A Table in a booke.

Indico. A stone brought out of Turkie, wherewith dyers vse to die blew.

Indiction. The space of fifteene yeares, by which account Charters & public writings are dated at Rome: euery yeere still increasing one, till it come to fifteene, and then returning to one againe.

Indigence. Want: pouerty.

Indigestion. Want of digestion: or euill digestion.

Indignity. Disgrace, dishonour.

Indiuiduum. That which cannot bee diuided: A terme in Logicke, when we directly expresse, and seeme to point to that thing which we speake of: as in saying. This horse, That man: For although the words Horse, or Man, may bee applyed to any horse or man, yet being so expressely pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signifie other then those two.

Indocible. Which cannot bee taught, hard to learne,

Induce. To bring in.

Inducement. That which bringeth or draweth one in.

Induction. A drawing in: or a forme of argument proceeding from particulars to vniuersals.

Indulgence. Gentlenessse, too much coddling.

Indulgences. Pardons.

Induration. A hardening.

Industry. Diligence:

painefull indeauours.

Industrious. Diligent : way of argument, to conclude.

Ineffable. That which cannot be spokē, vnutterable.

Inevitable. That which cannot be auoided.

Inexorable. Which cannot be intreated.

Inexperience. Want of experience,

Inexpiable. So grieuous that one cannot make satisfaction for it : vnmercifull, deadly.

Inexplicable. Which cannot be vnfolded, opened, or declared.

Inextricable. So confused or difficult, that a man cannot wind himselfe out of it.

Infallible. Certaine : sure wherein one cannot bee deceiued.

Infamous. Lewd : ill spoken of, base, vile.

Insatigable. Vnwearied

Insatiate. To make foolish.

Infecundity. Vnfruitfulness.

Infelicity. Vnhappinesse.

Inferior. Lower, more base.

Infernall. Hellish, or belonging to hell.

Inferre. To bring in by way of argument, to conclude.

Inference. A bringing in, or concluding vpon something going before.

Infestation. A troubling, a molesting.

Infinity. Endlesnesse : vnmeasurablenesse.

Infrme. Weake, feeble.

Infixe. To fasten, or stick in,

Inflammation. An inflaming : a hotte angry swelling.

Inflate. To pusse vp : to make proude.

Inflation. A puffing vp : a swelling.

Inflexible. Very hard, which will not bend.

Inflit. To lay punishment, or some penalty vpon one.

Influence. A flowing in : most commonly it is takē for the powre which Planets and Starres haue in mouing of inferior things.

Information. An instruction, or giuing one to vnderstand.

Infringe. To breake : to transgress.

Inse.

Infuse. To poure in.

Infusion. A powring in. Also a liquor wherein any medicinable thing is layed warme to steepe, that the vertue thereof may passe into it: Physitions vse these infusions often, when they haue to deale with delicate persons, that wil not endure strong medicines.

Ingenerable. Which cannot be bred or begotten

Ingenuous. Witty: quicke conceited.

Ingenuous. Gentlemanlike.

Ingor. A small masse or little wedge of fined gold.

Ingrate. Vnthankfull.

Ingratitude. Vnthankfulnessse.

Ingrédience. A going in: or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

Ingresse. A going in.

Ingroffe. To buy vp all for himselfe: sometime to write a thing faire in a booke.

Ingrosser. One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victuall, to sell againe: except it be by retaile, or victuallers vse, or buying bar-

ly for Malt; Oates for Oatmeale, oyles or spices.

Ingulfe. To drowne, to swallow vp.

Ingurgitation. A swelling or swallowing in.

Inhabitable. Which cannot be dwelled in.

Inherent. Cleauing too, or abiding in a thing

Inhibit. To forbid.

Inhibition. A forbidding.

Inhospitable. Harbourles: not fit to entertaine one.

Inhumane. Cruell, vnmannerlike, vnciuill.

Inhume. To bury.

Inhumanitie. Cruelty, vnmannerlike behaviour.

Injection. A liquor which Surgeons doe Squirt into a deepe wound.

Inimitable. Which cannot be followed.

Iniunction. An intoyning or commanding one to doe a thing.

Innate. Naturall.

Innigable. That which cannot be sayled vpon.

Innouate. To make new.

Innovation. A making new: an alteration.

Inobseruable. Which cannot be obserued or marked

I 4 *Inoculare.*

Inoculate. To graffe a bud, by cutting a round hole in the barke of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

Inquisition. A searching.

Inquisitive. Very desirous to know: searching or enquiring after a matter.

Insatiable. Which cannot bee satisfied or filled.

Inscription. A title or note written vpon any thing.

Inscrutable. Vnsearchable: which cannot be perfectly found out.

Insculpe. To cut or carue in.

Insensible. Which cannot bee perceiued: or one so foolish that he perceiueth nothing.

Inser. To put in; to adde.

Insertion. A putting in.

Insinuate. To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely: also by little and little to creepe into ones fauour.

Insinuation. A cunning speech to creepe into ones fauour.

Insist. To continue or abide.

Insition. Graffing.

Insociable. Not apt to keepe company.

Insolencie. Pride.

Insolent. Proud, presumptuous: also strange and vnwonted.

Insoluble. That which cannot be loosed: vnanswerable.

Inspection. A looking in.

Insersion. A sprinkling.

Inspire. To breathe into; to put in ones minde.

Inspiration. An inward instruction or motion coming from God.

Instance. An example or similitude brought of a thing.

Instant. Very earnest: also quicknesse, speedinesse, present time.

Instaure. To repayre or build anew.

Instigate. To stirre vp: to prouoke.

Instigation. A stirring vp: a prouoking.

Instinct. A naturall inclination.

Institute. To ordaine, to appoint: sometime to teach and instruct.

Insti-

Institution. An appointment, an ordinance: sometime a teaching or instruction.

Insult. To vaunt proudly ouer one.

Insultation. A proude crowing ouer one.

Insuperable. Which cannot be overcome.

Insurrection. A rising of many together in armes or disturbance of the peace.

Integritie. Soundnesse; vpright dealing: honesty.

Intellectuall. Of, or belonging, to the vnderstanding.

Intelligence. Knowledge, vnderstanding: sometime an Angell or heauenly spirit.

Intelligent. One that vnderstandeth.

Intelligible. Which may be vnderstood.

Intemine. Which listeth well, and is earnestly bent to a thing.

Intercede. To step between, to intreat for one.

Intercept. To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was sent.

Interception. A taking of a thing by the way, to

the let or hinderance thereof.

Intercesse. See Intesceed.

Intercession. An intreating in ones behalfe.

Intercessor. He that intreateth for another.

Intercourse. Passing or sending one to another.

Interdict. To forbid: to barre or keepe away.

Interdiction. A forbidding.

Interest. Right, or title: sometime profite made by vsurie.

Interseere. To knock the legs together in going.

Interim. In the meane while.

Interior. Inward.

Interlace. To ioyne withall, to mixe together.

Interline. To write betweene two written lines.

Interlocution. A speaking betweene.

Interlude. A Play, a Comedie.

Intermission. A leauing off for a time.

Intermis. To leaue off for a time, to discontinue.

Intermixe. To mingle with other things.

Internall. Inward: verie

ry deereely esteemed, or familiar with one.

Interpellation. An interrupting or troubling one while he speaketh.

Interpose. To put between, to step in betweene two: to busie himselfe where hee needeth not.

Interposition. A putting betweene.

Interre. To bury.

Interraigne. The space of time betweene the olde king and the new.

Interrogation. An asking a question.

Interrogatiue. Which asketh a question.

Interrogatorie. Asking of a question: a demand.

Interrupt. To breake betweene, to trouble one as he is speaking.

Interruption. A breaking off: a troubling.

Internall. A distance of time or place.

Intestate. That dyeth without making any testament or will.

Intestine. Bred in the bowels: Intestine warre: Ciuill warre.

Intimate. To signifie, or

touch a matter closely.

Intimation. A cunning or close signifying of a matter

Intire. Whole, sound, perfect.

Intolerable. Which cannot be endured.

Intoxicate. To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones spirit.

Intractable. Stubborne, which cannot be ordered or handled.

* *Intresse.* Lying.

Intricate. Wrapped, entangled, hard to be vnderstood.

Intrinsicall. Inward.

Introduet. To leade or guide in.

Introduction. That which leadeth or directeth one.

Intrude. To thrust boldly in.

Intrusion. A thrusting in, properly into a void tement, whereto one hath no right.

Inuade. To set vpon: to assault.

Inualiditie. Weakenesse, want of strength.

Inuasion. A setting vpon: an assault.

Inuective. A sharp speech made

made in ones disgrace.

Inueigh. To speake bitterly
against one.

Inueigle. To allure, to
entice.

Inueloped. Wrapped, co-
uered.

Inuentory. A writing of
the quality and value of a
mans goods.

Inuersion. A turning in,
or a turning vpside down.

Inuert. To turne contrary
to right forme.

Inuest. To cloth.

Inueterate. Olde, aunci-
ent.

Inuincible. Which cannot
be conquered.

Inuiolate. Safe, whole,
not wronged or broken.

Inuisible. Which cannot
be seene.

Inuite. To request, to
bid to a feast.

Inundation. An ouerflo-
wing of water.

Inuocate. To call vpon.

Inuocation. A calling vp-
on.

Inuolue. To roule vp in a
thing: to couer.

Inuulnerable. Which can-
not be wounded.

Iocund. Merry, plea-

sant.

Ioynture. Lands or Te-
nements which a man
assureth vnto his wife, for
terme of her life, or other-
wise, in respect of his
marrying her.

* *Ioleyning.* Ioyfull.

* *Ionglery.* Iugling.

Iouiall. Noble, excellēt;
also liuely, pleasant, and
merry.

Ioyeux. Ioyfull.

Frascible. Which hath
power to be angry.

Iris. The Rainebowe.

Ironie. A speaking by
contraries, as in calling
blacke, white.

Ironicall. That which
is spoken in iest or moc-
kingly, contrary to his
meaning that speaketh
it.

Irradiation. A shining
vpon.

Irrationall. Vnmeasura-
ble.

Irrefragable. Vndenia-
ble.

Irregular. Contrary to
rule: sometime it signifieth
one not capable of holy
orders.

Irregularity. A going out
of

of right rule. In the olde

Canon Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindereth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be bafe borne, or notoriously defamed of any notable crime, or be maymed or much deformed, or haue consented to procure anothers death, with diuers other impediments too long to bee rehearsed in this place.

Irremediable. Which cannot be remedied.

Irreparable. Which cannot be repaired.

Irreprehensible. Which cannot be reprooued.

Irresolute. Not f. by resolved: vncertaine.

Irrenocable. Which cannot bee called backe againe.

Irrifion. A mocking.

Irritate. To prouoke: to moue to anger.

Irritation. A prouoking.

Irruption A breaking into.

Isthmos. A narrow part of a country between two seas.

Iterate. To repeate or do

again.

Iteration. A doing again, adooing twice.

* *Jub.* A bottle.

Jubilation. A great shout for ioy, a great reioycing.

Jubilie. A publike reioycing or a great shout for ioy. Among the Hebrewes euery fiftie a yeare was called the yeare of Iubile; for then were bond men of their owne country made free, possessions returned

again to the first owners, neither was it lawfull to plant or sowe any thing that yeare. Among Christians this solemnitie of keeping a yeare of Iubile, was first instituted by Bonifacius the eight, in the yeare of our Lord. 1300. who ordayned that it should bee obserued euery hundreth yeare. After this

Clement the sixt, instituted it to be kept euery fiftieth yeare. And lastly, Sixtus the fourth brought it to bee celebrated euery fiue and twentieth yeare, beginning it first in the yeare of our Lord God,

1475.

Iucundity. Pleasantnes, them.
mirth.

Iudaisme. The religion
or beleefe of the Iewes.

Iudiciall. Belonging to
iudgement: also wise, graue
of great iudgement.

Iudicious. See Iudiciall.

Iuibes. Certaine plumbs
of Italy, solde here by A-
pothecaries. This fruite is
in colour white or red, in
fashion round or like an
oliue, in tast sweeter, hauing
a hard long stone like an
oliue stone, but muchlesse.
If these plumbes bee kept
long, they waxe dry, and
full of wrinckles. They are
temperate in heate and
cold, and are good against
the cough, roughnes of the
throate, and against all ex-
ulcerations and inflamma-
tions of the kidneis and
bladder: but beeing eaten
for meate, they are of hard
digestion.

Iulep. A physcally cleere
drinke made of distilled
waters, and sugar, vsed to
coole the body, or quench
thirst in hot diseases: some-
time the *Iuleps* haue sirups
or other mixtures put to

Iuncture. A ioynt, a ioy-
ning together.

Iuory. The Elephants
tooth; it is of a binding
nature, and the scraping
thereof is good against
sores, growing vnder the
rootes of the nayles.

Iuridicall. Of or apper-
taining to iudgement.

Iurisdiction. Lawfull au-
thority in any place.

Iustification. A iustifying
or making iust.

* *Iwympled* Muffled.

K

Kalends. See Calends.

Kecke. The bottome of
a ship.

Keene. Sharpe edged.

Kell. The caule about
the paunch of a Hart or
Stagge.

* *Kemelling.* A brewers
vessell.

* *Kepe.* It is sometimes
taken for a care or regard.

* *Keynard.* A micher, a
hedge-creeper.

* *Kitchell.* A kinde of
cake.

Kimall. A certaine
weight

L

A

L

A

weight of about an hundred.

Kirat. An Arabian word signifying the weight of three graines.

Kith. Acquaintance.

Kukaies. The fruite of the ashen tree: they are little narrow huskes hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seede of the ashe which is bitter. This prouoketh v. rine, and is sought by some for other purpose.

* *Knarry.* Stubbie.

Knight-feruice. An ancient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to beare armes in warre, for the defence of the Realme.

L

L *Aas.* A nette or gynne.

Laborious. Painefull, full of labour.

Labyrinth. An intricate building or place made with so many turnings and windings, that whosoever went into it, could neuer get out without a perfect

guide, or a thred to direct him, the ende of which thred must be tyed at the doore where hee entresth. Some heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge, to build such deuices in a stately forme. There were foure principall labyrinths in the world. The first in Egypt, made for a sepulcher of one of their Kings or (as some write) in honour of the sunne. The second in the yland of Candie, built at the commandement of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workeman *Dadalus*, who tooke his patterne, from that which he had seene in Egypt, the third in the yle *Lemnos*, the fourth in Italy, built by King *Porfenna*, of great square stones, for his own sepulcher.

Lacca. A kinde of redde gumme, brought out of Arabia, and solde heere by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the lyuer.

Laudanum. A yellowish gumme, as some write ;

not-



notwithstanding others hound in his course.
 affirme it to be made of a *Larch Turpentine*. A kinde
 dew, which falleth vpon a of Turpentine or rosen
 certaine herbe in Greece. growing vpon the *Larch*
Aricea saith, it is taken tree in Italie, vsed often in
 hanging on the haire of oynments and emplai-
 Goats beards, that haue sters, to cleanse or heale
 fed vpon that plant. It is wounds. It may be also ta-
 hot and drie, and sweete ken inwardly with honie,
 of smell, if it be pure. It is and then it cleanseth the
 often vsed in pomanders, breast, looseth the belly,
 and being annointed vpon and expelleth the stone
 the head with oyle of myr- and grauell.
 tles, it doth strengthen the
 skinne, and keepeth haire
 from falling off.

Laike. A lay man.

Laitie. The estate or de-
 gree of a lay man, lay men.

Lake. A faire red colour
 vsed by painters.

Laire. The place where
 any Deere harboureth by
 day.

Languishment. A feeble-
 nesse, a fainting.

Languor. Feeblenessse,
 sicknesse, infirmitie.

Lapidarie. One that sel-
 leth or polisheth precious
 stones: a Jeweller.

Lappise. A terme vsed
 among hunters, when
 hounds open their mouthes
 in the string, or a grey-

* *Larson*. Robberie.

Largeesse. Liberalitie.

Lasciuious. Wanton, dis-
 honest.

Lasciuiousnesse. Wanton-
 nesse.

Lassitude. Wearinesse.

Lastage. Any heauy
 weight or balasse, laide in
 the bottome of ships to
 make them goe vpright. It
 is also a terme in the com-
 mon law, which signifieth
 to bee quit of a certaine
 payment in faires and
 markets, for carrying of
 things where a man will.

Latitude. The breadth
 of any thing: in Astro-
 my it signifieth the dis-
 tance, north, or southward,
 from the Equinoctiall line:

or

L A

or the distance of the Pole
from the Horizon.

Latria. Diuine honour.

Laudē. Praise.

Laudable. Worthy of
praise.

Laureate. Crowned with
Laurell.

Laurell. The Bay tree, or
a garland of Bayes.

* *Laye*. A song.

* *Layners*. Thongs of
lether.

Lazer. A Leaper, a poore
man full of sores and
scabs.

Lazule stone. A blewish
greene stone of the kinde
of marble, vsed sometime
in physicke. It is in opera-
tion hot and drie, and be-
ing rightly prepared (ac-
cording to an art knowne
to Apothecaries) is good
against melancholy disea-
ses, and by cleansing the
blood to preserue one
from the leprosie.

League. Truce, friend-
ship, peace: sometimes it
signifieth a space of three
mile or thereabout.

Leasing. Lying.

Leſſor. A reader.

* *Leſſorne*. A Deske.

L E

Lecture. A reading, a les-
ſon.

* *Leede*. An olde name of
the moneth of March.

Leete. A court or law-day
holden commonly euery
halfe yeare.

Legacie. Any thing gi-
uen by ones will or testa-
ment.

Legall. Of or belonging
to the law.

Legate. An Embaſſadour.

Legend. A ſtory of olde
matters.

Legible. Which may bee
read.

* *Legion*. An armie of men.
The Romane *Legion* con-
ſiſted of ten bands, where-
of the firſt band contained
1105. footemen, and 123.
horſemen; in which band
the Standard was alwaies
carried. The other nine
bands had euery one 555.
footemen, and 66. horſe-
men; ſo that a *Legion* made
vp the number of 6100.
footmen, and 726. horſe-
men.

* *Legiſters*. Lawyers.

Legitimate. Lawfull, law-
fully begotten.

Legitimation. A making
of

of one legitimate.

Lenitie. Gentlenes, mildnesse, mercie.

Lenils. A kinde of fitall pulse growing in hot countries, round and flat, of colour sometime blacke, sometimes white, and sometimes browne. Being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody fluxe or any loosenesse of the bodie.

Leniske. A tree growing in diuers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gumme called Masticke. The leaues and barke of this tree stop all loosenes, and issues of blood whatsoever.

Lessee. He that taketh a lease.

Lessee. Dung of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, &c.

Lessour. Hee that letteth lands or tenements to another.

Lethargie. A disease contrarie to phrensie: for as

phrensie is caused by hot humours inflaming the braine, so the Lethargie by cold Phlegmaticke humours, oppressing the braine in such sort, that the Patient can doe nothing but sleepe, whereby he becommeth forgetfull, with losse (in a manner) of reason and all the senses of his body.

Leibe. A Pœticall word, signifying a teined Riuer in hell, the water whereof beeing drunken, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past.

Leuoma. A fruite in India so called, much like vnto a Chestnut.

Leueret. A young Hare.

* *Leuesell.* A bush.

Leunie. Lightnesse.

Lexicon. A Greek Dictionary for words.

Liab. Subiect to, belonging to.

* *Liard.* Nimble, wilde.

Libard. A spotted wilde beast, the male of a Panther: See Panther.

Libell. A little Booke: sometime a defamatorie scroll, or slanderous writing

tingor inuestiue written against one, without any knowne name of the Author.

Libertine. One of loose life, or carelesse of Religion.

Libidinous. Lustfull, lecherous.

Licentiate. One that hath studied the Ciuill Law five yeares.

Licentious. Loose, wanton.

Licentiousnesse. Too much libertie, loosenesse, wantonnesse.

Lieu. In stead or place of another thing.

Lignum Aloes. See Aloes.

Lignum vita. See Guaiacum.

Limit. A bound or end. Also to set bounds.

Limitation. An appointing of bounds.

Lineall. Downeright like a line.

Lineament. The forme, draught, or proportion of the body.

Linguist. One skilfull in languages.

Lipathymie. A fainting or

swounding, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinketh down, as if he were dead.

Liquid. Thin and moist.

Liquefaction. A melting.

Liquefie. To melt.

Liquid Amber. A sweete Rosin brought from the West Indies, comfortable to the braine, or any grieve proceeding from cold causes.

Lizard. A little beast much like our Euet, but without poyson, breeding in Italy & other hot countries. The dung of this beast is good to take away spots in the eye, & cleereth the sight. And the head thereof being bruised and laid to, draweth out thorns or any thing sticking within the flesh.

Litanies. Prayers or supplications, so called of the Greeke verbe *Litaneio*, which signifieth to beseech or entreat.

Litargie. The some that riseth from lead, when it is tried. It is cold of operation, and often used by Surge-

Surgeons in Oyntments and Plaisters, beeing of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Leibargie*.

Literature. Learning : knowledge in bookes.

Litherly. Slothfull.

Litigious. Contentious, full of strife.

Piturgie. Publike seruice of the Church.

Locall. Of, or belonging to place.

Locust. A great Flye or Grasshopper with long legges, breeding in India, and other hot Countries.

There are two kindes of them : One with winges, not good to bee eaten, and the other without winges, which the inhabitants vse for food,

* *Lodemanage*. Skill of nauigation.

Lodestar. A Starre that guideth one.

Lodestone. A stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onely to draw yron to it selfe, but also to make any yron, vpon which it is rubbed, to draw yron also.

It is written notwithstanding, that beeing rubbed with the iuyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron, as likewise if a Diamond bee laide close vnto it. This stone is found in the Indian Sea, and also in the Countrey of Trachonitis : It is of greatest vse in Nauigation, for by it Saylers finde out the certaine course of their voyage; the needle (in their compasse) tempered herewith, still standing directly toward the North and South.

Logician. One skilfull in Logicke.

Logicke. The art of reason.

Lolloc. A physicall word ; It is a thicke sirupe or other soft substance, which must not bee swallowed, but suffered to melt of it selfe in the mouth, that so it may gently slide downe, and thereby haue the more vertue against diseases of the breast, lungs and throate.

Lone. Lending. Sometime single or solitary.

Longanimity. Long sufferance or forbearance.

Longitude. The length of any thing. In Astronomy it signifieth the distance of any Star or Planet from the first degree of the signe *Aries*.

Loquacity. Much talke, or babling.

** Lore.* Learning, knowledge.

** Lorimer.* One that maketh bits for bridles, and such like instruments.

** Lorrell.* A deuourer.

** Losell.* A lout, sometime a crafty fellow.

** Losengar.* A flatterer, a liar.

** Lotion.* A washing.

** Louke.* A fellow receiuet.

Lubricity. Slippernesse.

Lucerns. A beast almost as big as a Wolfe breeding in Muscouia, and Ruscia, of colour betweene redde and browne, mingled with blacke spots.

Lucre. Gaine, profit.

Lunary. A disease wherein one is distracted in his wittes, at certaine times of the Moone.

Lunaticke. Sicke of a Lunacy.

Lupines. A little flatte Pulse almost like a small beane, but much lesse and bitter in tast. They be not very good meate, but are sometime vsed in Physicke against worms in children & the decoction of them taketh away spots & freckles of the face.

** Lushbrough.* A base coine in the time of king Edward the third.

Luster. A shining or great brightnesse.

Lutum. Clay.

Luxury. Riotousnesse, leachery.

Luxurious. Riotous, wanton, lecherous.

Lyncurri. A bright shining stone, and sometimes of a dark yellow color like saffron. This stone groweth of the vrine of the beast Lynx, beeing congealed, which vrine the Lynx hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) because men should not find it. Some say it is good against the paine of the stomack, yellow Iannidise, and loosenesse of the belly.

Lynx.

Lynx. A spotted beast like vnto a Wolfe, and hauing a very perfect sight. This beast breederth chiefly in countries of the East, & is often found in the woods of Almaine & Sclauonia.

Tyrike. A poet which maketh verses to be sung vnto the harp. The best of these poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines, *Horace*.

M

M *Acerate.* To steepe or soake in water; sometime to afflict or vexe. To make leane.

Machil. An Hebrew word; It signifieth thr rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the high Priest of the old law, hauing about the skirtes therof 72. Pomgarnats of blew silk, purple & scarlet, and as many bels of golde between the round about.

Machination. A deuising or subtil contriuing of a matter.

Machiuiion. A politicke states man; a cunning Politician, such as *Machiuel* was.

Macrologie. Long and re-

dious talke.

Maculate. To blemish or blot.

Madrigals. A kind of sonnet.

Magician. A cunning man; a Sorcerer, a great learned Clark, a Coniurer.

Magike. At first this word signified great learning or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is most commonly taken for inchantment and sorcery.

Magistray. The bearing of office, authority, rule, gouernment.

Magnanimity. Great courage.

Magnanimous. Noble minded: one of great courage.

Magnificence. Sumptuousness: great port and stateliness.

Magnificent. Sumptuous: honourable, stately.

Magnifico. An honorable personage.

Magnitude. Greatnesse.

Maipernours. Those that are sureties for a man, and vndertake that he shall appeare at a certen day, before Iudges in a Court.

Maineprise. The bayling of a man out of prison, vpon security giuen, that hee shall bee foorth coming.

Maier. The greater or more ancient.

Malady. A disease.

Malecon *an.* Not contented ill pleased.

Malediction. A cursing.

Malefactor. An euil doer.

Maleuol *nt.* Ill minded : spitefull, enuious.

Malignant. Enuious, spitefull, mischieuous.

Maligne. Spitefull: or to spite and hate.

Malignity. Spitefulnesse: enuy, malice.

Mammon. An Assyrian word of the singular number, and masculine Gender, as Saint Hierome affirmeth : It is interpreted riches.

Manage. To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

Mandate. A commandment.

Mandragorus. See *Mandrake* following.

Mandrak. A strange hearbe, bearing yellowe round Apples. The roote

of this hearbe is great and white like a Radish roote, and is diuided into two or moe parts, growing often almost like to the legs of a man. This roote, especially the barke thereof, is extreemely cold and drie, euen to the fourth degree : It is therefore very dangerous to receiue inwardly, for that the least quantitie too much, will quickly kill one. Surgeons vse to steepe this root in Wine, and giue it to bee drunken of such as they must cut, sawe, or burne in any part, for the colde operation thereof causeth sleepe, and maketh the body insensible for a time.

Manna. In holy Scripture it signifieth a delicate food, which God sent from heauen to the Israelites, in manner of a dew, white and somewhat like Coriander seede: with which the Israelites liued fortie yeares in the Wilderness, till they came to the borders of the land of Canaan. At the first sending

sending hereof, the people were in such admiration, that they said to each other, *Manna* ? viz. What is this? Which seemeth to bee the cause, why it was after called Manna. In Physicke it is taken for a kinde of dew, which falling in hotte countries upon trees, doth there congeale, almost like to crummes of whitebread, and is gathered & choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

Mansion. A tarying or abiding: also a dwelling house.

Manfuetude. Gentlenesse: mildenesse.

Manuall. Handy: or that which may bee carried in the hand.

Manumission. A making one free from bondage.

Manumiste. To make a slaue or bondman free, which was in olde time thus. The lord of the slaue holding him by the head, arme, or other part, saide before witnesse, I will that this man goe free, and in so saying, shoued him

forward out of his hand.

Manure. To till, to dresse land.

Manuscript. A handwriting: a written booke.

Marchasite. A stone participating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantitie, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoake, the stone turning to ashes. These Marchasites are commonly in colour like to the mettall mixed with them; whether it bee golde, siluer, brasse, or any other. Some affirme a Marchasite to bee any stone out of which, fire may bee stricken.

Marches. The bounds, or limits lying betweene two countries, commonly betweene Wales and England, or betweene England and Scotland.

Marchionesse. A great Lady: a Wife to a Marquesse.

Marcionists. Olde condemned Heretikes, so called of their first master *Marcion*, a stoicke Philosopher,

pher, who held a detestable opinion that Christ Sea.

was not the Sonne of God.

Margarites. Little pearles

found in the shell fish, especially in Oysters, where

of some haue holes in them, and some haue

none: the best are brought out of India, yet they are

also found in our English Seas, as also in the Fle-

smith and Almaine, and the fairest Margarits grow

in yong shells. Some write that in Thunder, the Oy-

sters doe cast them vp, as it were in way of aborti-

on, which is the cause that they are often found in

the sands. They are sometimes vsed by Physitions

in cordiall confections, for they comfort the spirits,

and are therefore good against swooundings hauing

vertue also in them to stop issues of blood, or

any loosenesse of the bodie.

Margent. A brimme, or border.

Marginall. Written in the Margent.

Marine. Belonging to the Sea.

Maritall. Husbandlike.

Maritime. Bording neere the Sea.

Marte. A great faire or Market.

Martiall. Warlike.

Martyr. A witnesse: one that dyeth for the testimony of a good conscience.

Martyrdome. A suffering of death or gricuous torment for constant perseverance in true religion.

Martyrologie. A historie of the death of Martyrs. A booke of the memorie of Martyrs.

Massacre. A great slaughter or murder of many people together.

Masculine. Of the male kinde.

Massicke. A white and cleere Gumme, of a sweete fauour. This Gum groweth on the Lentiske tree, especially in the Iland Chios. It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature; wherefore it strengtheneth the stomacke, stayeth vomiting, and stop-

stoppeth any issue of blood. Some doe vse to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as bee loose.

Massuerco. An herbe in India, of great vertue to heale wounds.

Materiall. Which hath matter or substance in it.

Maternal. Motherly.

Mathematician. One skilfull in the Mathematickes: sometime it is taken in a worse sense, for one that superstitiously casteth mens natiuities, or vndertaketh to find things lost, or foretell what is to come.

Mathematickes. A terme applyed to such arts, as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted from bodies. The arts commonly so called, are Arithmetick, Musicke, Geometry, Geography, Astronomie, Cosmography, and Astrology.

Matrimoniall. Belonging to Matrimony or Wedlocke.

Matrize. The wombe or place of conception.

Matrone. A graue motherly woman.

Mature. Ripe.

Maturity. Ripenesse.

Matutine. Of or belonging to the morning.

Maugre. In despite of ones heart: whether one will or no.

Maxime. A principall matter, a maine point, a generall rule.

Maze. An astonishment: sometime a deuce like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knot, out of which a man cannot get easily, if he once enter in.

Maxar. A broad flat standing cuppe to drinke in: There is also a kinde of small Cherries so called.

Meenias. It was the proper name of a noble Roman, who being in great fauour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a speciall friend to the Poets *Virgill* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men: wherefore sometime

a great

a great friend or patron is called a *Mecænis*.

Mechanicall. Of or belonging to handicrafts.

Mechoacan. A whitish roote brought out of India, called by some Indian or white Rubarbe. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kinde soeuer with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

Mediate. To deale betwene two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent party to both.

Mediation. A meanes of agreement by a friend to both parties.

Mediator. Hee that maketh meanes or speaketh for another.

Medicable. Which may be healed.

Medicament. A medicine.

Mediocritie. A meane, a measure.

Mediterranean Sea. A sea which diuideth Europe from Africa.

Megafine. A storehouse for warre.

Melancholy. One of the foure humours in the body, the grossest of al other, which if it abound too much, causeth heauinesse and sadnesse of minde,

Melioritie. A bettering.

Mellifluous. Sweet as honey.

Membrane. The vpmost thin skin in any part of the body.

Memorable. That which is worthy of remembrance.

Memorandum. A terme often vsed, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

Memorial. That which putteth one in remembrance.

Mendicitie. Beggery.

Meninges. Thinne skins in which the braine is contained. There are two such skinner: one called by Physitians, *Dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next vnto the skull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within this first, beeing more tender and fine, and close wrapping the braine it selfe. If any of these skinner bee

woun-

wounded, it causeth speedy death.

Menstruous. Which hath vpon her the monethly courses, or which belongeth to them.

Mensuration. A measuring.

Mentall. That which is only thought in the mind.

Mercenary. A hireling: one that worketh for hire.

Mercurian. Eloquent as Mercury was.

Meridian. Of or belonging to noone day, or the South part of the world.

Meris. Desert, or to deserue.

Meritorious. Which doth much deserue.

Messias. The same in Hebrew; that Christ is in Greeke: to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saujour is often so called.

Metamorphise. To change the outward shape.

Metamorphosis. A change from one shape to another

Metaphore. The changing of a word, from the naturall sense, into another sense like to it; as in

saying, *Conuersionesse is the roote of all euill*: Where the word Root, is called a Metaphore, because it signifieth, the cause and beginning of all euill, even as a root is the cause, from whence a Plante springeth.

Metaphoricall. Spoken by a Metaphore.

Metaphysikes. Arts which lifting themselves aboue the changeable nature of things, doe consider of such as doe subsist in their owne essence, not subiect to any alteration; so that the Metaphysicks dealeth onely with incorporall, and euerlasting things, and in this sense schoole Diuinity is the highest part of the Metaphysickes, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledge of God, angels, and soules of men.

Meteore. Any imperfect mixt substance ingendred in the ayre; as rayne, snowe, hayle, thunder, lightning, blazing starres, cloudes, and winde: all which are made of vapours

pors or exhalations drawn from the stomacke, gutes, vp from the earth and Sea, & liuer, lest the vitall parts by attractiue vertue of the Sunne. should bee offended with any ill vapour comming from them.

Metre. Measure, or a verse made by measure.

Method. A direct way, to teach or doe any thing.

Metonymie. A figure in speaking, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adiunct, or contrarily.

Metropolitan. The chiefe or mother city: an Archbishop,

Microcosmus. It properly signifieth a little world.

This term is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Micro-*

cosmus or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to, the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man

is as it were a little world and that the whole world doeth resemble a great man.

Midriffe. A sinewie skin passing ouerthwart in mans body, which diuideth the heart and lungs.

from the stomacke, gutes, & liuer, lest the vitall parts should bee offended with any ill vapour comming from them.

Migrant. A disease coming by fits, eyther in the right or left side of the head; caused by distemperate humours or vapours, brought thither from the veines or arteries at certaine times,

Militant. Warring or which is in warfare.

Military. Warlike: or belonging to warre.

Mimicall. That which belongeth or scoffing behauiour, or wanton gesture.

Mimicke. A wanton gesture, a counterfet foole.

Minatory. Threatning.

Minerall. Mettall or any thing digged out of the earth.

Miniature. A small proportion: a little figure.

Minuer. A fine white Furre made of the bellies

of Squirrels: some say it is the skinne of a little white Vermin, breeding in *Mus-*

conia.

Minor.

Minor. The lesser, the younger.

Minority. A mans time before he be of full age in the lawe, to dispose of his goods and lands.

Minotawre. A poetically monster, halfe like man, halfe like a Bull. This monster was kept in the Labyrinth of Candy, and fedde with mans flesh, where at last he was slaine by Theseus, as Poets report.

Miscereant. An infidell, a false beleener.

Misprision. An offence inclinable to felony or treason, but not so capital, as felony or treason is, in which the offendour shall be punished by fine, losse of goods, forfeiture of lands, during his life, or perpetuall imprisonment, according to the quality of his offence.

Mission. A sending.

Misfine. That which witnesseth ones being sent.

Mistleaden. A plant which hath slender branches, and greene thick leaues, growing neuer vpon the ground but vpon other trees. The

best is that which groweth vpon an oake, and the leaues and fruit hereof are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings.

Misy. A kinde of yellow copperas, shining like gold brought out of Egypt and the Ile of Cyprus: It is of a fretting burning nature, as the common copperas is.

Mitridate. A great confession like treacle, inuenered by King Mitridates, from whom it taketh the name. It is of singular vertue against poyson, and hath so many and strong simples in it, that it ought not to bee taken inwardly before it bee aboue fixe moneths old.

Mittigate. To assuage or pacifie.

Mitigation. A pacifying, an asswaging.

Mittimus. A warrant made to conuey an offendour to prison.

Mixture. A mingling.

Mobility. Aptnes to moue.

Moderate. Measurable, temperate, also to gouerne or

or temper with discretion. thing.

Moderation. A due proportion, temperance, good continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

Moderator. A discreet gouernour, hee that keepeth both parties from beeing too extreame.

Moderne. Liuing now in our age.

Modicum. A little, a poore pittance.

Modulation. A pleasant tuning or sweete singing.

Modwall. A bird which destroyeth bees.

Moury. Halfe.

Moleboute. A great fish which maketh a grunting noyse when he is taken.

Molestation. A troubling.

Mollifie. To make soft.

Mollification. A making soft.

Moloch. The name of an Idol, in the vally of *Emmon*, in the tribe of *Beniamin*, to which the *Israelites* did abominably offer their children, in sacrifice of fire. This Idoll was made in the likenesse of a Calfe.

Moment. A minute, a very little time, sometime the valew or weight of a

Momentary. Of short continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

Monarch. A King or Prince that ruleth alone, without any equall.

Monarchie. The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey so gouerned.

Monasterie. A religious house of Monkes.

Monasticall. Solitarie, belonging to a Monasterie.

Monition. A warning.

Monologie. A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

Monomachie. A single fight betweene two, hand to hand.

Monopolie. When a man doth ingrosse or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sel them, or gaine by them but himselfe.

Moote. To argue or reason a case in law.

Morall. Of or belonging to good manners: some time one of good behaviour: sometimes the meaning of a fable.

Moralitie. Goodnesse of man-

manners, ciuillitie.

Morgage. To lay house or land to pawne, in such sort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certaine time.

Morositie. Frowardnesse, waywardnesse.

Morphew. Sleepe, or the God of sleepe.

Mortife. To kill: sometime to tame, to breake the courage, or take away ones delight.

Mortification. A killing; a pulling away of ones pleasure.

Mortmaine. A terme in the Law, when lands were giuen to a house of religion, or to a company incorporate by the Kings grant; for then such land is said to come into Mortmaine, that is, a dead hand, and by a statute, the King or Lord of whom it is holden may enter into it.

Mortuarie. A payment due in some places for the buriall of the dead: which is foure shillings and foure pence. where the goods of the deceased party are aboue the value of twentie

nobbles, and vnder thirty poundes: sixe shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceede thirtie poundes; and ten shillings where the goods amount aboue the valew of threescore poundes.

Mosaicall. A cunning kinde of painting, which seemeth to bee embossed and grauen in some places.

Mother. A disease in women, when the wombe riseth with paine vpward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet saours is harmful, as contrarily the smelling to all strong loathsome saours, profitable.

Motion. A mouing from place to place, or the mouing of a matter to haue it considered of.

Motiu. A cause mouing one to any thing.

Motte. A word, or short sentence.

Mountbancke. A base deceitfull merchant (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeite stuffe to the common people.

Mug-

Mugwort. See Gather-tifull.
bagge.

Mult. A fine or penalty
laid on one.

Muller. A kinde of deyn-
ty fish: it is also a tearme in
Heraldry, which signifieth
a spot descending from
high, and deuided into five
corners or ends out of one
drop.

Mumia. A thing like
pitch, solde by Apotheca-
ries. Some affirme it is ta-
ken out of olde Tombes,
being a corrupted humour
that droppeth there from
embalmed bodies: others
say it is made of mans flesh
boyled in pitch. It is hot in
the second degree, and
good against all bruusings,
spetting of blood, and di-
uerse other diseases.

Mundane. Worldly.

Mundifie. To make
cleane.

Mundification. A making
cleane.

Municipall. Of or be-
longing to the state of a
Free-man or Burgesse of a
Citty.

Munificence. Liberality.

Munificent. Liberal, boun-

Munition. Great Ordi-
nance for the warre, great
shot.

Muscle. In physicke it
signifieth a knitting toge-
ther of flesh with veines,
arteries and sinewes, ser-
uing specially for the mo-
tion of some part of the
bodie, by reason of si-
newes in it.

Muses. The feined god-
desses of poetry, and mu-
sicke, which were nine in
number and daughter vñ-
to Iupiter and Mnemosyne;
Their names were Cleio,
Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe,
Terpsichore, Erato, Calliope,
Vrania and Polymneia.

Muske. It is brought out
of India and other hotte
countries, taken there from
a beast like a Roe, suing
that it hath two crooked
teeth bending inward like
two hornes; within which
beast the muske groweth,
contained in a little bag or
bladder. It is comfortable
to the heart and braine, by
reason of the sweete smell
thereof; being hotte and
dry in operation; and it
con-

conueyeth the vertues these purgeth choler,
of diuerse medicines, to the second melanco-
those the two principall lie, and the three last
parts: fleame.

Mutation. A change.

Mute. Dumb.

Mutable. Changea-
ble.

Mutabilitie. Changea-
blenesse.

Mutinie. An vprore: a
troublesome assembly of
people together.

Mutinous. Apt to breed
quarrels, or discord among
the people.

Mutual. That which
passeth one from ano-
ther.

Mutulate. To maim,
cut off, or make lame.

Muzzle. A ring or band
of yron, to come ouer a
horses nose.

Myrobalanes. A fruite
growing in Egypt and Sy-
ria, like Plummes, or
Damsens. There are five
kinds hereof, distingui-
shed by these names,
Cirine, *Inda*, *Cepula*,
Emblia, and *Bellirica*.
They are colde in ope-
ration, and comfortable
to nature; The first of

Myrrhe. A Gumme
brought out of Arabia,
and Assyria, of colour
betweene white and red,
It is horre and drie in the
second degree, or as
some write in the third,
and is often vsed in Phy-
sicke, being of an ope-
ning, cleansing, and dis-
soluing nature. Poets
seine that Myrrhe, first
came by reason of a kings
daughter, named *Myrrha*,
who for a grieuous crime
committed, was by the
gods turned into a lit-
tle Tree, out of the bran-
ches whereof this Gumme
still droppeth in man-
ner of teares, as a token
of her repentant sor-
row.

Myrtle. A little lowe
Tree growing in some
horre countries, hauing
small darke leaues, and
bearing berries, which
are of a binding nature,
good to stop any issue of
blood. This myrtle is a

L tender

tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to bee worne of the Roman captaines garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victorie, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

Myster. Vnknownen: strange.

Mysticall. Darke, which hath a mysterie in it.

Mysterious. Darke spoken in a mystery, hard to vnderstand.

N

Nadir. That point in the heauens which is direct vnder our feet.

Naiades. The water Nymphes.

Naperie. Linnen for the Table.

Narcoticall. That which hath power to prouoke sleepe, or to make the bodie insensible.

* *Narre*. Neerer.

Narration. A declaration of the matter whereof one

purposeth to speake. A report, a discourse.

Naine. Naturall: The place where one was borne.

Naturalize. To make naturall.

Nave. The middle part of a wheele.

Navigable. Any water where ships may saile.

Nauigation. A sailing by Sea.

Nauigator. A Sayler: a Marriner

Nazarite. In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or diuided. The Iewes so called those that had vowed themselues for some time to God: And these Nazarites, while their vow lasted, where to abstaine from wine and Grapes, either Greene or dry, and generally from all whatsoeuer came from the vine tree or might make a man drunke. They also cut not their haire, but suffered it still to grow, and obserued diuers other ceremonies. The date of their vowe being expired, they presented themselues to the

the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them, and then was the Nazarites haire cut, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawfull, for the Nazarites to drinke wine as before.

Necromancy. See Diuination.

Nectar. Poets faine it to be a delicate pleasant liquor, which the gods vsed to drinke.

Nefarious. Very wicked.

Negation. A denying.

Negative. A denyall, or that which denyeth.

Negotiate. To trafike in merchandise: to follow much businesse.

Negotiation. A buying and selling: a trafike of merchandise.

Neophyte. Any thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one, who is newly conuerted to the faith: a nouice, or young learner.

Nerve. A sinew.

Neuter. Neither on the one side, nor the other.

An indifferent party.

Neutrality. A retchlesse beeing on neither side.

Nicotian. The hearbe Tobacco, so called of a French mans name who first brought the knowledge of this herbe into France.

Nisse. In our common Lawe, it signifieth a bond woman.

Niter. A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature: some take it to be salt Peter.

Nobilitate. To make Noble.

Noceus. Hurtfull.

Nocturne. Psalmes and Prayers vsed at certaine houres of the night.

Nocturnal. Belonging to the night.

Nosme sanguere. A disease by some so called. It is a peece of flesh growing in the nostrill, in such sort that it often stoppeth the winde.

Nombrell. In Herauldry it signifieth the lower part

of a scuchion which is di-
 uided by the breadth, into
 three euen parts.

Nominate. To name, to
 appoint.

Nomination. A naming.

Nonage. A childes age
 vnder 10. yeares old.

Nonresidencie. Vnlawfull
 abience from the place of
 of ones charge.

Nonresidens. A bsent from
 his charge, or where hee
 ought to dwell.

Nones. In March, May,
 Iulie, and October, they
 art the sixe dayes, next
 following the first day:

In other months, they are
 the foure dayes next after
 the first; but the last of
 these dayes is properly cal-
 led *Nones*, and the other
 reckoned backward accord-
 ing to the numb: distant
 fro the *Nones*; as the third,
 fourth, or fift *Nones*. They
 are called *Nones*, because
 they are iust nine daies be-
 fore the *Ides*.

Nonplus. No more, a
 terme sometime vsed, when
 a man can speake no fur-

ther, or make no answer to
 an obiection.

Nonsuise. The letting of
 a suite fall.

Norroy. One of the He-
 rauldes, hauing the same
 authority beyond Trent
 northward: that *Clarentius*
 hath from Trent South-
 ward.

Notice. Knowledge.

Notifie. To make
 knowne.

Novelty. Newes, a newe
 matter.

Nonice. A young lear-
 ner, one that hath no ex-
 perience.

Novity. Newnesse.

Nullifidian. Of no hone-
 stie, of no religion.

Nullity. Nothing.

Numeration. A numbe-
 ring.

Nuncupation. A na-
 ming.

Nuptiall. Of or belon-
 ging to marriage.

Nutrimet. Nourish-
 ment.

Nutritiue. Which nour-
 isheth.

Nymph. A Virgine, a faire
 young Maide.

O

Obdurate. To harden,
also hard, or vnrelen-
ting.

Obduration. A harde-
ning.

Obeliske. A great square
stone, broad beneath, and
rising of an admirable
height, smaller and smal-
ler, toward the toppe.
There were diuers of these
Obeliskes in Egypt, con-
secrated in honour of the
Sunne : whereof foure
were principall erected
by King *Sochis*, of two
hundred and forty yards
high : In time of the Ro-
mane Emperours, many
Obeliskes were likewise
set at Rome.

Obiect. That which is
placed before ones eyes,
or the thing that one la-
boureth to attaine.

Objection. A laying to
ones charge.

Obiurgate. To chide, to
reprooue sharply.

Obiurgation. A chi-
ding.

Oblation. A sacrifice, an

offering.

Oblige. To binde.

Oblique. Crooked, ouer-
thwart.

Obliquitie. Crooked-
nesse.

Obliterate. To blot out.

Oblinon. Forgetfulnesse.

Oblinious. Forgetfull.

Obloquie. Slander: euill
report.

Obnoxious. Subiect to
danger.

Obscene. Filthy, abhomi-
nable, dishonest.

Obscenity. Filthy talke.

Obscure. Darke.

Obscurity. Darkenesse.

Obsecrate. To intreate :
to beseech.

Obsecration. A besee-
ching.

Obsequie. A Funerall :
a solemne buriall.

Obsequious. Dutifull :
diligent, seruiceable.

Obseruance. Diligent
heede, or attendance.

Observant. Dutifully
watching, diligent.

Obsesse. To besiege: or
compasse about : A man

is said to bee obsest, when
an euill spirit followeth

him, troubling him diuers

times and seeking oportu-
nity to enter into him.

Obsolete. Olde, stale,
growne out of vse.

Obstacle. A hinderance or
lette.

Obstruction. A stopping,
commonly in the bo-
dy.

Obtestation. A beseech-
ing.

Obtrellations. A slander-
ing behind ones backe.

Obtrude. To thrust forth,
to cast vpon one.

Obtruse. Dull; blunt.

Occidentall. Of or belon-
ging to the West.

Occurre. To come in the
way: to meete with one.

Occurrent. That which
happeneth or commeth in
the way.

Ocean. The vniuersall
maine Sea, compassing
the greater part of the
earth.

Oeloues. Eight dayes
next after some principall
feasts of the yeare.

Ode. A song.

Odious. Hatefull.

Odour. A sweet smell.

Odoriferous. Sweet smel-
ling.

a.

Oeconomie. The know-
ledge of wel ordering mat-
ters blonging to hou-
shold.

Oeconomicall. Of or be-
longing to household.

Oecumenicall. Vniuersall;
generall.

Oedeme. A waterish swel-
ling, in the body without
paine, caused by some fleg-
maticke or vaporous hu-
mour, and leauing a hol-
low dent or pit therein, if
one presse it downe with
the finger.

Offensive. Which offen-
deth.

Officious. Seruiceable;
willing to please.

Officall. An Officer.

Olibanum. The right
frankincense, which is a
Gumme, growing in Ara-
bia; whereof there are two
kundes: the femall or
smaller frankincense, and
the male, the greater
whiter, and stronger: of
which *Virgill* speaketh,
Eclag. 8. *Burne Verucine*
satte, and strong male
frankincense. It is hotte
and dry, good for per-
fumes to correct infecti-

ous

ous ayre, and to be put in plaisters for greenwounds. The weight of two or three Wheate cornes swallowed downe, doth helpe digestion, and maketh the breath sweete. Where note that the right *Olibanum* or Frankincense will burne like a candle, and that which is counterfeited consume away in smoake,

Oligarchie. A common wealth where a few principall persons gouerne all the rest.

Olympicke games. Solemn games of running, riding, wrastling, and other feates of actiuitie, kept euery fift yeare on a high hill in Greece, called Olympus. The reward to those that overcame in these trials, was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, least couetousnesse; rather then vertue should make men strue for victorie: which was the cause that *Tigranes* Sonne of *Artabanus*, seruing in the huge armie of King *Xerxes*, who then invaded Greece, said to *Ma-*

donius, who had perswaded the King to that enterprize; against what a people haue you brought vs to fight, that more esteeme honour then mony? Thinking it impossible to overcome such Nations as were so affected.

Omen. A hausinging.

Ominous. Hausinging: that which signifieth som good or bad lucke to ensue.

Omission. A letting slip: a leauing vndone.

Omit. To forbear: to leaue vndone.

Omnipotencie. Almightynesse.

Omnipotent. Almighty.

Omniregencie. The hauing all authoritie in ones owne hands.

Onerate. To burden or overcharge.

Onyx. A precious stone found in the Mountaines of Arabia, of the colour of a mans naile. Some write, that it is congealed of a iuyce dropping from a tree called *Onytha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire, as also that it is often found

with diuers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone bee thoroughly hardened.

Opall. A precious stone of diuers colours, wherein appeareth the fierie shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the greene shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

Operate. To worke.

Operatiue. Which worketh, or hath power to worke.

Ophthalmie. An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

Opinionate. Bent to his own opinion: selfe-willed.

Opium. The iuice of black Poppie, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime vsed in Physicke to make one sleepe, or to assuage excessive paine; but then it must bee mixed with other things, and giuen with great discretion; for taken alone it will cast one into a deadly sleepe; beeing cold and dry in the fourth

degree.

Opobalsamum. See Balme.

Oppanax. A sappe or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought higher dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it bee not oversteale. It is good against cold shiverings of agues, & to be drunk with meade, of such as are squart or bruised therein.

Opportunely. Fitly, in due time.

Oppilation. A stopping.

Opponent. He which appoeth, or asketh questions.

Oppose. To obiect; to set one thing against another.

Opposite. Contrarie, or placed ouer against.

Opposition. A putting, setting, or standing against.

Opprobrious. Reprochful, naughtie, wicked.

Oppugne. To resist, to fight against.

Opus. Belonging to the fight.

Option. A wish.

Opulencie. Great wealth, riches.

Or.

Or. Gold, or golden colour.

Oracle. An answer or counsel given by God. Among the Gentiles, these Oracles were but illusions of the diuel, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demands made vnto him. There were two such principall places of Oracles: One of *Ammon* or *Iupiter*, in *Lybia*, which was founded vpon this occasion. When *Bacchus* after his conquests in *India*, came into the hot burning cuntry of *Lybia*, and wanted there water to releue his armie, it is said that he praied to his father *Iupiter* to helpe him in that distresse: whereupon there appeared a Ramme vnto him, which stamping vpon the ground with his foote, caused a fountaine forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this meanes his desire, built a temple there of exceeding huge greatnesse, in the middle whereof, hee erected an Idoll to *Iupiter*,

in the likenesse of a Ram; which Idoll afterward gaue Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandy place; for *Ammon* in Greeke signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at *Delphi*, a Cittie of *Beotia* in *Greece*, where *Apollo* was said to giue answers.

Oratorie. A place to pray in.

Orator. One that pleadoth causes, an eloquent speaker.

Orbe. Any perfect round circle hollow in the midst.

Orbicular. Round like an Orbe.

Orchall. A stone like *Alume*, vsed sometime by *Diers* to raise a red colour.

Ordinarie. A Iudge that hath ordinary iurisdiction in Ecclesiasticall causes.

Ordure. Dung, filth.

Orgall. The lees of Wine dried, vsed by *Diers* to make their cloth to drinke in the colour throughly.

Organicall. That which consisteth of diuers substantiall parts & members.

Orga-

Organist. A player vpon
Organs.

Organ Ling. A kinde of
Ling brought out of the
North Countries.

Orgies. Rude ceremonies
instituted by the Poet Or-
pheus, to bee kept euery
third yeare in the honour
of Bacchus.

Orient. The East.

Orient Pearles. Glistring
Pearles of great price.

Oriental. Of, or belon-
ging to the East.

Orifice. The mouth of a-
ny thing, or the outward
hole of a wound.

Originall. The first be-
ginning. The first of any
thing.

Orngos. Certaine rootes
growing in some places,
neere the Sea side. The
Plant is called Sea hollie,
bearing prickly broad
leaues, and round sharpe
prickly heads, set about
with small skie coloured
floures. These rootes are
very long and deepe into
the ground, of an ashie co-
lour in the outside and full
of ioynts. They vse, scrap-
ping of the outer rinde of

these rootes, & pulling out
the pith, to preserue them
by boyling them with Su-
gar or Hony, & a little Ci-
namon and Ginger; which
preserue is very good for a-
ged people, and such as are
consumed in their bodie,
to nourish them againe.

Orisons. Prayers.

Ornament. A garnishing.

Ornature. A garnishing, a
setting forth.

Ornisie. To garnish.

Orphan. He that wanteth
Father and Mother: friend-
lesse.

Orpment. A soft yellow
kind of Arsenik, like vnto
Brimstone: It is common-
ly taken for Rats-bane.

Orthodoxall. That which
belongeth to a true and
right faith, or Religion.

Orthographie. The art of
writing words truly; as
Sonne of man, with an O:
Sunne that thineth, with
the vowell V.

Orthographist. Hee that
professeth or is skilfull in
Orthographie.

Osanna. See *Hosanna*.

Osprey. A kinde of rauen-
ous Fowle, which houe-
reth

reth ouer pooles to take
Fish.

Ostentation. Boasting;
vaine craking or vaunting.
A proude setting foorth to
shew.

Ostiary. An officer ha-
uuing authority to keep vn-
worthy persons out of the
Church.

Ostracisme. A banish-
ment among the Atheni-
ans for ten years, so called
because they vsed to write
the names of the party so
condemned, in Oyster
shelles. This punishment
was chiefly vsed, to abate
the ouergreat power of no-
ble men.

Ouall. A long round cir-
cle made like an egge, such
as pictures are sometimes
drawne in.

Ouerture. An ouerturning,
a sudden change.

Oxgang. Thirteene acres
of land.

Oxymel. A sirupe made
of Hony, Vineger and wa-
ter, good to cut and clense
grosse flegmatick humors:
sometime there are boy-
led certen roots and seeds
with it; and then it is cal-

led *Oxymell composum*;
sometime it is made with
Hony, Vineger, and the
Sea Onion, and then it is
named *Oymel scillaricum*
which also is of two sorts,
to witte, simple and com-
pound.

P.

Pacal. A tree in India
so called.

Pacification. An appea-
sing or pacifying.

Pacificatory. Which ap-
peaseth or pacifieth.

Pact. A bargaine.

Page. A written side of a
leaf of paper.

Pagan. A Heathen: an
infidell.

Paganisme. The beleefe
of the Pagans.

Paica. An hearbe in In-
dia, good against the grieve
of the stone in the Kid-
nies, which commeth of
windinesse or colde cau-
ses.

Palate. The vpper hollow
part of the mouth, wher-
lieth the sense of tast-
ing, as in the tongue.

Palestri-

Palestricall. Of, or belonging to wraſtling. Also that which is done decently with comely geſture of the body.

Palinode. A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

* *Palliard.* A Whoore-monger.

* *Palliardiſe.* Whoore-dome.

Palliaſe. To cloke, to conuer.

Pallizado. Great poſts ſet vp in the entry to a Camp for a defence againſt great ſhot.

Palme. The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy land. There are of theſe trees found alſo in ſome parts of Egypt, but they beare no fruite, or if they beare any it is vnpleaſant.

The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, becauſe they are of that nature, that they wil ſtil ſhoot vpward, though oppreſſed with neuer ſo great weight, & the leaues thereof neuer fall. Of this tree there is male

and female: the male beareth only bloſſomes & no fruit, but the female beares both. In olde times, ſome people vſed to write with Paper, made of leaues of the Palme tree.

Palmer. A poore pilgrime, that viſiteth all holy places.

Palmiſter. He that telleth ones fortune by looking in his hand.

Palmiſtry. See Diuination.

Palpable. That which may be felt with the fingers: maniſeſt, notorious.

Pamphlet. A little booke.

Paudar. A baſe fellow that keepeth or attendeth vpon Harlots.

Pandect. A booke treating of all matters: alſo the Volume of the Ciuill Lawe called *Digeſts*, is ſo called.

Panegyricall. That which is ſpoken flatteringly in praiſe of ſome great perſon: Alſo it ſignifieth, ſtately, honorable, magnificent, or a ſpeech made of many great matters together.

Panther. A fierce wilde beaſt,

beast, hauing a sweet smel, and a faire spotted skinne, wherewith shee allureth other beastes to looke on her; hiding her head least it should make them afraid, and by this means, getteth her prey more easily. The male of this beast is the li-bard. The panthers (as is written) haue on their shoulder a spotte, which groweth and waineth like the moon. This beast is so fearfull of the Hyena, that in his presence shee dareth not doe any thing: in so much that if one haue but a peece of the skinne of a Hyena, the Panther will not touch him, and it is sayde, that if both their skins be hanged together, the haire of the Panthers skin will fall of.

Panyne. A heathen, a gentile.

Parable. A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

Paracelsian. A physition that followeth the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong

oyles and waters extracted out of the nature of things.

Paraclete. A comforter.

Paradise. A garden or pleasant place.

Paradox. An opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion as if one affirme that the earth doth mooue round, and the heauens stand stil.

Paragon. A beautifull peece, a louely creature.

Paragraph. It properly signifieth any marke set in a margent, to note the different discourses in a booke, or long chapter, wherefore such diuisions in writing, are commonly called Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon. Omitted, or not spoken of: There are two bookes in the old testamēt so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related.

Parallels. Lines running of an equall distance from each other, which can neuer meete, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus, ———.

In

In Astronomie there are five such imagined lines, running circlewise about the round compasse of the heauens. The first is the Equinoctiall line iust in the middle of the world betweene the two Poles. The second northward from the Equinoctiall, is the Tropike of *Cancer*, to which line the sunne cometh about the twelfth day of Iune. The third (yet more northward) is the northerne circle, with in 23. degrees and 30. minutes of the North pole. The fourth line is the Tropike of *Capricorne*, declining southward from the Equinoctiall, as much as the Tropike of *Cancer* doth northward, and to this line the sunne cometh about the twelfth of December. The fift and last line is the southerne circle, beeing as neere the south pole, as the northerne circle (before spoken of) is to the North pole.

Paralogisme. A deceitfull syllogisme, a maner of arguing which seemeth true,

when it is not as in sayings. Hee that affirmeth William to be a liuing creature, sayth true.

He that affirmeth William to bee a horse, affirmeth him to be a liuing creature.

Therefore he that affirmeth William to bee a horse sayth true.

Paramourne. The chiefe Lord of the fee.

Paramour. A Sweete heart, one dearely beloved.

Paraphrase. A free manner of translation or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tye himselfe to expresse euery word as it lyeth in the copy, but to explicate and adorne the matter more at large, and to abridge somethings, yet still keeping the sense of the Author, any such translation is called a *Paraphrasticall* translation.

Parasite. A Flatterer, a trencher friend. One that is still hanging on some rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humor because hee would bee partaker of his good cheere.

Paritie. Sparingnesse, assault or fit of an ague.
niggardnesse.

Parubesis. Any word or sentence, thrust into an other sentence, in such sort that it may bee left out in speaking, and yet the sense of the matter still remaine whole. Such word or sentence is commonly marked with two halfe circles (thus.)

Paricide. One that hath killed his owne Father or Mother. Among the auncient Romans if any committed so horrible a crime, hee was sowed alieue in a leather bag, with a Cocke, an Ape, and an Adder put to him (and as some write, a Dog) & so were throwne together into the riuer Tyber, where the miserable Caytife must needs die a lingering death, being deprived of the vse of all elements, saue onely a little aire, to draw his wretched life in torment the longer.

Paritie. Equalitie, likeness.

Parley. A talking together.

Paroxysme. The sharpe

Parimonie. Thriftinesse, good husbandrie.

Parimonious. Thriftie, sparing.

Particularise. To draw or deuide things in speaking, into certaine particulars or small parcels.

Partisan. A weapon like a Halberd.

Paschall. Of or belonging to the feast of Easter.

Pasche. The feast of Easter.

Passant. Walking, passing along.

Passible. Which may suffer, or feelee paine.

Passion. A suffering.

Pastor. A shepheard.

Pastorall. Of or belonging to a shepheard.

Paternall. Fatherly.

Patheticall. Passionate, or that which moueth passions in a man.

Patriarch. A great auncestour, a great Bishop or father.

Patrimonie. Goods or lands left one by his father, or some other auncestour.

Patrone. A defender, a great

great friend that supporteth one.

Patronage. Defence.

Patronage To defend.

Paucitie. Fewnesse.

Pauiſe. A great large shield that couereth the whole bodie.

Paulion. A tent for war.

Paunage. The feeding of swine in any forreſt, wood, or other place with maſt.

Peccant. I haue offended.

Pectorall. Belonging to the breaſt, or which hangeth before the breaſt.

Pecuniarie. Of or belonging to money.

Pellican. A bird that wanting foode, feedeth her yong ones (as is ſaid) with her owne blood.

Pellmell. Confuſedly, running diſorderly together.

Penall. Of or belonging to paine or puniſhment.

Pendant. Hanging downward.

Penetrable. Which may be pearſed through.

Penetrate. To pearſe thorough.

Penitentiall. Belonging to penance or repentance.

Penitent. He that is heartily ſorry and repenteth.

Penon. An enſigne or banner borne in warre.

Penſion. A yeerely fee or wages for ſome ſeruice done.

Penſue. Sad, heavy.

Pentateuch. The five bookes of *Moses*, to wit, *Genesi*, *Exodus*, *Leuiticus*, *Numeri*, and *Deuteronomie*.

Pentecoſt. The feaſt of Whitſontide, ſo called becauſe it is fiſtie daies after Eaſter. For Pentecoſt in Greeke ſignifieth the fiſtieth.

Penurie. Want, pouertie.

Penurious. Poore, in want.

Perambulation. A walking.

Perceptible. Which may be perceiued.

Perch. A kinde of fiſh, It ſignifieth alſo a rod or long pole vſed in meaſuring of land, beeing of 16. foote & a halfe in length, and in ſome places more.

Percuſſis. The name of an office of one of the Purſiuants at armes.

Percuſſion. A ſtriking.

Per-

P E

Perdition. Destruction.
Perdurable. Lasting, of
long continuance.

Peregrination. A travel-
ling into a strange land.

Peremptorie. Resolute,
short, quicke.

Perennitie. Long conti-
nuance.

Perfidious. Treacherous,
not to be trusted.

Perfidiousnesse. Treache-
rie, disloyaltie.

Perfunctory. Carelessly don.

Perigeon. The neereſt di-
ſtance of the Planets from
the earth.

Period. The perfect end
of a ſentence, marked
commonly with a full
point thus (.)

Peripatetickes. Philoſo-
phers of the ſect of *Ariſto-
tle*: ſo called becauſe they
walked in their readings
and diſputations: for *Peri-
pateo*, in Greeke, ſignifieth
to walke.

Periphrasis. A long ſpea-
king, a ſpeaking of one
word by many.

Periſcians. People dwell-
ling ſo neere either of the
two Poles, that their ſha-
dowes goe round about
them like a wheele.

P E

Periurie. A forſwearing.
Permiſſion. Sufferance,
leau.

Permutation. A changing

Pernicious. Deadly, dan-
gerous.

Peroration. The conclu-
ſion of a long ſpeech or
Oration.

Perpendiculas. Directly,
downe right.

Perpetrate. To commit
any vnlawfull thing.

Perpetuitie. Euerlaſting-
neſſe.

Perplexitie. Great doubt-
fulneſſe, intangledneſſe.

Perquiſits. Profits com-
ming to lords of manors
by caſualtie, or vncertain-
ly, as eſcheats, heriots, re-
leefes, ſtrayes, forfeitures.

Persist. To continue to
the end.

Personate. To repreſent
the perſon of another.

Perſpicuitie. Cleerenesſe,
plainneſſe.

Perſpicuous. Cleere, plain,
maniſeſt.

Perſwaſiue. Which doth
or may perſwade.

Perſtinacie. Stubbornnes,
wilfulneſſe.

Perturbe. To trouble.

M Per.

Perturbation. A trouble, a great disquietnesse.

Perverse. Froward, contrary.

Pervert. To corrupt or marre: to turne one from good to bad.

Pestiferous. Mortal, deadly, poysonous.

Petition. A suite, a demand, a request.

Petroll. A substance strained out of the naturall *Bitumen* spoken of before. It is for the most part white, and sometime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Pettie. Being placed before other words, it signifieth little.

Pettie Sargeantie. A tenure of lands, holden of the King, by yeelding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like seruice.

Petulance. Wanton saucinesse, malepart boldnes.

Phantasme. A vision or imagined appearance.

Pharisee. A sect of Jewes, professing more holinesse then the common sort did. They wore on their foreheads little scrols, wherein

were written the ten commandments; and were called Pharises, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to diuide or separate, because by their feigned deuotion they seemed to separate themselues from the other people.

Pheere. See Feere.

Phoenix. The rarest Bird in the world. It is written, that there was neuer any but one of this kind liuing at one time, and that only in Arabia; of the bignesse of an Eagle, of a purple colour, hauing a bright colour of golde about his necke, a goodly faire taile, and a tuft of feathers vpon his head. He liueth about 600. yeares, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincence, which he filleth with spices, & then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a Worme, and of the worme another Phoenix.

Pheon. A terme in Heraldrie:

dry : It signifieth the head ged with much eating, is
of a Dart. wont to seek in the banks,

Philosopher. A louer of for some sharpe stubbe of
wisedome. It is commonly a Reed; vpon which prick-
vsed for a learned man, of ing his leg, he thereby ea-
great knowledge in the na- seth his ful body, stopping
ture of things. the bleeding afterward

Philosophy. The study of with mud.
wisedome : a deepe know- *Pblegmon.* A hot swelling
ledge in the nature of of inflamed blood.

things. There are three *Phrase.* A manner of
different kindes hereof. i. speaking.

Rationall Philosophy, in- *Phylastery.* A scroll of
cluding, Grammar, Logik, parchment which the Pha-
and Rhetoricke. 2. *Natural* rises wrote on their fore-
Philosophy teaching the heads, hauing the ten com-
nature of all things, and mandements written in it.

containing besides Arith- *Physionomie.* An arte to
metick, Musick, Geometry iudge of ones nature or
and Astronomy. 3. *Morall* conditions by his visage
Philosophy, which consi- and forme of his body.

steth in the knowledge and *Phytonisse.* A woman pos-
practise of ciuility and sessed with a spirit, & ther-
good behauiour. by foretelling things to

Philtre An amorous po- come.
tion : a drinke to procure *Pia mater.* The inmost
loue. skin which incloseth the

Phlebotomy. Letting of braine round about.
blood. Physitions (as is *Pillage.* Money paide at
written) learned this pra- Faies for breaking the
ctise first of a beast called ground to set vp boothes.

Hyppopotamus, liuing in the *Piety.* Godlinesse.
riuer Nilus; which beeing *Pigmen.* A painting.
of a rauenuous nature, and *Pight.* Set or placed.
therefore often ouerchar-

Pine tree. A tall strong

tree not subiect to wormes
or rottenesse, and there-
fore much vsed, where it
groweth to make shippes.

The leaues of this tree are
hard pointed, sharpe and
narrow, continuing greene
all the yeare, and the shad-
dow thereof will not suffer
any plant to grow vnder it.

Pimpinichi. A milkie
iuyce drawne out of cer-
taine trees in India. It is
somewhat thick and clam-
my, and with great vehe-
mency purgeth cholerike
humours.

Pinnas. A fruite growing
in India, good for the sto-
macke and heart.

Pioner. A labourer in an
army, vsed to cast trenches
or vndermine fortes.

Pious. Godly, vertuous.

Pipe. A measure of halfe
a Tunne; that is 126. gal-
lons.

Piepowders. A court
held in faires for redresse
of disorders there commit-
ted.

Pirare. A robber by
sea.

Pistacke. See Fistik-
nurs,

Placable. Gentle, milde,
that will soone bee pacifi-
ed.

Placability. Gentlenes,
mildenes.

Placard. A licence to
maintain vnlawfull games.

Plawise. Hee that com-
plaineth.

Plane tree. A tree wide
spreading, with broad
leaues, in times past great-
ly esteemed in Italy onely
for the shadow thereof, in
so much that they often
bedewed it with wine to
make it grow. The Ro-
mans were wont to ban-
quet much vnder these
trees.

Planet. A wandering
Starre mooued onely in
a spheare by himself: there
are seauen such Starres, to
wit, the Sun, *Venus*, *Mer-
cury*, the Moone, *Saturne*,
Iupiter, and *Mars*. They are
called Planets of a greeke
word signifying to wander
or goe astray, because
these Starres passe through
the twelue signes, and are
sometimes wide distant,
sometimes neere to each
other.

Plan-

Plaudite. A signe of reioycing : a clapping of the hands.

Plausible. That which greatly pleaseth or reioy- ceth.

Plebeian. One of the common people.

Pleger. A linnen cloath dipped in any water to wash, or lay to a sore place

Plenary. Full, whole, intire.

Plenitude. Fulnesse.

Pleurisie. A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is idflamed with to much blood, flowing vnnaturally to it. In this disease there is a hardnesse to fetch breath, a cough, a continuall ague, and a pricking paine about the ribs.

Plonkers. A kind of wollen cloth.

Plume. A feather.

Plurall. More than one.

Plurality. The being or hauing more than one.

Poeme. Any short matter, wittingly contriued in verse.

Poesie. The writing of a Poet; a Poets worke.

Poet. One that writeth well in verse.

Poetaster. A counterfeite Poet; a bad Poet.

Poeticall. Like a Poet : belonging to a Poet,

Poetize. To write like a Poet.

Poetrie. The same that Poesie is.

Poise. Weight, heauines.

Pole. The end of the axletree whereon the heauens

do moue; that part or point of the heauens, which ne-

uer moueth. There are two such Poles of the world;

one called the north pole, visible to vs in the North,

farre about the earth : the other called the south

pole, farre out of our sight, beeing as much vnder the

earth in the South, as the North pole is about it.

Polish. To make faire or bright.

Polite. Bright, trim, fine,

Pollute. To defile.

Pollution. A defiling, an vncleannesse.

Polygamie. The hauing of moe wiues than one :

often marriage.

Polype. A fish hauing many

M 3 feete,

fecte, and changing colour often: wherfore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

Polypodium Okeferne: a kind of hearbe like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes: The roote of this hearbe is vsed in Phisicke to purge melancholike, grosse, and phlegmaticke humors.

Pompe. A great shew, a solemne traine.

Pompos. Stately, very solemne.

Ponderous. Heavy, of great weight.

Pontage. Money paid toward the maintenance and repaying of bridges.

Pontificacy. Popedome.

Pontificall. Stately, honorable, Bishoplike.

Popular. In great fauour with the common people.

Populous. Full of people.

Pores. Little holes in the skin; out of which sweate droppeth, or vapors breath out of the body.

Porphyrie. A kinde of red marble.

Port. A haven, or haven towne, sometime a stately traine or behaviour.

Portable. Which may easily be carried.

Portage. Carriage, transporting.

Portend. To foreshew, or signifie before hand.

Portent. A monstrous thing which foresheweth some great matter.

Portculise. A falling gate to keepe out enemies from a City, or keepe them in.

Porterene. A chiefe officer in certaine Port townes.

Portraiture. An image, a picture.

Portsale. A selling at the haven.

Pose. A rheume or humor which falleth into the nose, stopping the nostrills and hindering the voyce.

Position. A setting or placing: sometime a sentence propounded.

Positum. Expressly set down and decreed.

Postscript. That which is written in the end after an other thing.

Pasteri-

Posterior. The later, the hinder part. *ueth* in the right of his place.

Postilion. A speedy poste or messenger. *Prebendarie.* Hee which hath a Prebend, or yeerely

Postulation. A demand, a request. maintenance, out of the lands of a Cathedrall

Potent. Mighty, strong, able. Church, and is member of the same Church.

Potentate. A prince, a great ruler. *Precede.* To goe before.

Potion. A Physicall drinke. *Precedent.* Going before.

Pourcontrell. The same that *Polype* is. *Precept.* A commandment.

Poundage. A Subsidie granted to the kings Ma- *Precinct.* The compasse, or circuit of a place.

iestie, of twelue pence in the name of a corosue

the pound, for all mer- *Precipitate.* To throwe downe headlong. It is also

chandise, brought higher, *pouder*, commonly called

or carried away by euery *red Mercury*, vsed by Chi- *rurgians*, to eate corrup-

merchāt denizen, or alien. *ted flesh.*

Practic. Of or belong- *Precontract.* A former, bargaine, or contract.

ing to practise. *Perturfor.* A forerunner, a foregoer.

Practique. The same that *Predestinate.* To appoint before hand, what shall

practicall is. follow after.

Praviry. Leudnes, naught- *Predestination.* An ap- pointment before hand what shall follow.

Preamble. A speech, spo- *Predecessor.* Hee that was in place or office before another.

ken before we enter into a *Predicable.* That which

discourse, a flourish or en- *may*

trance into a matter.

Prebend. A portion of maintenance, which euery member or Canon of a Cathedrall Church recei-

may bee reported or spoken of. In Logicke it signifieth certaine generall words, or vniuersalities; whereof there are five, to wit, *Genus*, *species*, *Differentia*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

Predicament. A terme of Logicke: It signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certaine generall heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned ten such predicaments. The first called Substance, includeth all substances whatsoeuer, as the foure Elements, and all other creatures. The second named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third called Quality, hath vnder it all qualities, as wisdom, art, fortitude, diligence, sloth. The fourth named Relation, is properly of such words, as depend mutually one vpon another, as a husband and wife, a master and seruant, a father and child. The other sixe are, 5. Action or

doing: 6. Passion or suffering: 7. Where: 8. When: 9. Situation or placing: 10. the Habit or outward couering of a thing.

Predicate. To tell abroad, to report. In Logicke, it signifieth the later part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle: The word Apostle is called predicate, because it is spoken or affirmed of the subiect *Paul*.

Prediction. A foretelling.

Predominant. That ruleth or beareth sway.

Preface. That which is spoken or written before.

Prefect. A chiefe Magistrate, a Governour.

Prefigure. See prefigurare.

Prefigure. To foreshew any thing by a figure.

Prefiguration. A foreshewing by a figure.

Prefixe. To fasten before, or to appoint a time beforehand.

Pregnant. Quickwitted, that will soone conceiue.

Pregnancy. Quickwittednesse.

Preindicate. To iudge rashly, without due tryall.

Pre-

Preiudication. A iudging before hand.

Preiudice. A iudgement giuen before due tryall, or a iudgement formerly giuen of the same matter : sometime it signifieth harime, or hinderance.

Preiudiciall. Which iudgeth before due time, sometime hurtfull, or euill.

Prelate. A Bishop, a great Clergie man.

Premeditate. To thinke before hand.

Premeditation. A thinking, or musing vpon a thing aforehand.

Premise To send before, to speake before.

Premonish. To warne before.

Premunire. A punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for euer, and libertie during life.

Preordaine. To ordaine before hand.

Preordinate. Ordained before.

Preposterous. Disorderly, vntoward, contrary to due course.

Propose. To preferre, to passe.

set before.

Prepuce. The foreskinne of a mans yard, which the Hebrewes vsed to cut off in circumcision.

Prerogative. Priuiledge or authoritie aboue other.

Presage. A foretelling, or coniecture made of a thing before hand.

Presbytery. Priesthood, eldershippe.

Prescience. A knowing beforehand.

Prescript. A commandement or appointment by writing.

Prescription. Possession and vse of a thing, time out of minde.

Preseruatiue. Which preserueth or defendeth from sickenesse,

President. A chiefe Iudge or ruler.

Presure. An oppressi-

on.

Prestigious. Deceitfull : blinding the sight.

Pretermis. To ouer-

pass.

Pretext. A colourable excuse, or pretence.

Pretor. A chiefe Iudge, a great officer.

Precurvation. Deceit, false dealing: when he that seemeth to helpe a mans cause, doth craftily seeke to hinder it.

Pricker. A Huntsman on horsebacke.

Pricket. A Fallow Deere two yeeres old.

Pricking. The print of a Hires foot on the ground.

Prigge. To filch, to steale.

Prigging. Stealing.

Prime. The morning: sometime the spring, sometime the chiefe.

Primacie. Chiefe authority, or iurisdiction.

Primate. An Archbishop.

Primitive. The first, the most ancient.

Prioritie. The more excellent state or dignitie.

Pristine. Old, ancient.

Privation. A depriuing, or taking away.

Probable. Which may be prooued.

Probation. A prooffe, a tryall.

Probatum. Proued, tryed.

Probitie. Honesty, goodnesse.

Probleme. A darke sentence, with a question ioyned vnto it.

Procline. Inclining, or bent to a thing.

Proclivity. An inclination, a bending to.

Proconsull. A deputy vnto a Consull, or one endued with a Consuls authoritie.

Procrastination. A delaying, a prolonging.

Procreate. To breede, to bring forth.

Procreation. A breeding, a bringing forth.

Procurator. A steward, he that taketh charge to ouersee anothers businesse.

Prodigie. A rare thing seldome teene, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

Prodigious. Strange, wonderfull.

Prodition. A betraying.

Produce. To bring forth, to draw at length.

Profane. To put holy things to a common vse.

Profanation. A putting of holy things to common vses.

Profi-

Proficient. One that hath well profited.

Profligate. To overthrow, to drive away.

Profundity. The depth of a thing.

Profuse. Wastefull, lawish in spending.

Progenie. A generation, an offspring, a stocke, or kindred.

Progenitor. An Ancestor, a forefather.

Prognosticate. To knowe or coniecture before hand.

Progresse. A going forward.

Progression. A going forward.

Proheme. A beginning of a matter : a preface before a booke.

Prohibit. To forbid.

Prohibition. A forbidding.

Proiect. A plot, or the contriuing of any thing.

Prolix. Long, or large . tedious.

Proximity. Length, or largenelle, seditiounesse.

Prolocutor. The first speaker.

Prologue. A preface, a forespeech.

Promiscuous. Confused, mingled one with another.

Promontory. A hill lying out, like an elbow into the Sea.

Promote. To aduance, to lift vp.

Promote. Hee which accuseth another, for the breach of some lawe, and hath thereby part of the penalty for his paine.

Prompte. Ready, or quick: sometime to tell one priuily, to teach what hee should say.

Promptitude. Readinesse.

Promulgate. To publish, to speake abroad.

Promulgation. A publishing of a Lawe or Decree.

Prone. Stooping, downward : also bending or inclined to a thing.

Propagate. To spreade abroad, enlarge, or multiply.

Propagation. An increasing, or breeding.

Propense. Ready, apt, or given to a thing.

Prophetically. Of or belonging to a Prophet.

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P R

P R

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Propagation. An increasing, or breeding.

Propense. Ready, apt, or given to a thing.

Prophetickall. Of or belonging to a Prophet.

Pro-

Propinquity. Neereneſſe, of goods beeing ſometime kindred. ſet.

Propitiation. An obtaining of pardon, or a ſacrifice to appeaſe Gods diſpleaſure.

Propitiatory. A table ſet on the Arke of the Olde Teſtament; on either ſide whereof was a Cherubin of golde, with the wings ſpread ouer the *Propitiatorie*, and their faces looking one toward another.

Propitious. Gentle, favourable, mercifull.

Propoſe. To ſet forth, to offer, to appoint.

Propoſition. A ſhort ſentence containyng the ſumme of what wee will ſpeake.

Proprietary. Hee that hath the fruites of a Benefice, to him and his heires or ſucceſſors.

Propulſe. To beate off, to put away by force.

Prorogue. To prolong, to delay, to continue.

Prorogation. A prolonging.

Proſcription. Banishment, or open ſale made

of goods beeing ſet.

Proſecute. To follow: to purſue.

Proſelyte. A ſtranger conuerted to our religion.

Proſodie. True pronouncing of words.

Proſpect. A large ſight, or a place where one may ſee ſacre.

Proſtitute. To ſet to open ſale: to offer to euery man for money.

Proſtrate. To fall downe, at ones feet.

Proteſt. To affirme earnestly.

Proteſtation. A declaration of ones mind.

Protomartyr. The firſt Martyr.

Prototypen. The firſt copy or patterne of a thing.

Protract. To drawe in length, to prolong.

Proſiſe. A prouiſion or condition made in any writing.

Proule. To goe about in the night: to pilfer or ſteale ſmall things.

Prowe. The forepart of a ſhip.

Prow.

- Prowesse.** Strength, manhood, courage.
- Proximity.** Neere-ness.
- Prudent.** Discreete, wife.
- Prunellas.** A fruite like small Figges, good for restorative, and to comfort the heart.
- Psalmist.** A maker or singer of Psalmes.
- Psalmody.** A singing of Psalmes.
- Psaltery.** A sweet instrument like a Harpe.
- Pseudo.** Note, that words which begin with Pseudo, signifie counterfet or false, as Pseudomartyr, a false Martyr, or witnesse; Pseudoprophet, a false prophet.
- Psisane.** A Physicall drinke of Barley, and cold herbes sod together.
- Publicane.** Hee that hyreth the renews or common profit of the **CITIES** at a certaine Rent. This was an odious name among the Jewes, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, which exercised
- that office.
- Publike.** Common, open abroad.
- Pulchritude.** Beauty, faire-ness.
- Pulpe.** The fleshie part of any thing.
- Pulse.** A beating veine: also pease, beanes, lupines, and such other graine are so called.
- Pulverisat.** Beaten to powder.
- Punctuall.** Not missing a haire breadth: which is short, and direct to the purpose.
- Pupill.** A Ward, a yong Scholler, one vnder age.
- Purgative.** Which hath vertue to purge.
- Purgatory.** A place of purging.
- Purlue.** A place neere ioining to a Forrest, where it is lawfull for the owner of the ground to hunt, if hee can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of free land.
- Purpose.** A purpose, or meaning.
- Pusillanimitie.** Little-ness.

nes of courage, faintheartednesse.

Pustule. A wheale, or bladder risen in the body.

Putrifaction. A rottennes or corruption.

Putrifie. To be rotten or corrupted.

Pygmies. Little people in India, not aboue a foot and a halfe long: their women bring forth children at five yeares and at eight are accounted olde. They haue continual warre with Cranes, who do often put them to the worst.

Pyramides. A steeple or pillar, broad and square beneath, and sharpe aboue.

Pyromancy. See Diuination.

Python. A spirit which possesseth one; or a man possessed with a spirit.

Q

Quadrangle. A figure made with foure corners.

Quadrant. Foure square, or the fourth part of a thing.

Quadrupartite. Diuided, into foure parts.

Quadruplication. A fourefolde doubling.

Quaint. Fine and strange.

Quarentine. A terme in the common law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth forty dayes in the chiefe Mannor place, within which time her dower shal be assigned.

Quarrie. A place or pit where stones are digged.

Among hunters it signifieth a reward giuen to Houndes after they haue hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

Quamier. A sea Dragon.

Quaternion. Foure, or any thing diuided by the number of foure.

Queach. A thicke bushie plot.

Querimonious. Full of complaining.

Querulous. Complayning.

Quest. A search or enqui-

Quiddity. A short darke speech, an intricate question.

Quiddam. A sweet mix-

mixture thicker then a si-
rupe, and not so thicke nor
stiffe as marmaleet.

Quidproque. A terme
amongst all Apothecaries,
when in stead of one thing
they vse another of the
same nature.

Quiescence. The fift
substance. That which re-
maineth in any thing after
the corruptible Elements
are taken from it.

Quippe. A quicke check,
a pretty taunt.

Quotidian. Daily.

R

R *Abbate.* A Master, a
Lord, a great Do-
ctour, a teacher.

Racha. An Hebrew word
of reproch, neuer spoken
but in extreame anger.

Radiane. Bright shining,
glistering with beames.

Radiation. A glistering,
a casting of beames.

Radical. Of or belong-
ing to the roote, naturall.

Radical moisture. The
naturall moisture spread
like a dew in all parts of
the body; wherewith such

parts are nourished; which
moisture being once wa-
sted can neuer be restored.

Ramdeere. A beast like a
Hart, but having his head
fuller of Antlers.

Rampant. A terme in He-
rauldry, when a beast is
painted ramping vpright
with the forefeete.

Rancor. Hatred, malice.

Rape. A violent rauishing
of a woman against her
will. There is also a roote
like a Turnep so called.
Sometime it signifieth a
diuision made in some
shires; as the County of
Suffex is diuided into sixe
Rapes, to wit, the Rape of
Chichester, of Arundel, of
Bramber, of Lewis, of Pe-
uenie, and of Hastings.

Rapacitie. A rauening, a
violent catching.

Rapiditie. A snatching, a
catching.

Rapine. Robberie, cat-
ching, extortion.

Rapsodie. A ioyning of
diuerse verses together.

Rasation. A making of
that thin, which is thicke
or close ioyned together.

Rarifie. To make thin,

R E

R E

to pull a thing abroad.

Raritie. Fewnesse, thinnesse.

Rasure. A shauing away.

Ratifie. To confirme, to allow.

Rationall. Reasonable. It signifieth also an ornament, which the high Priest of the Iewes ware on his breast, when he executed his function, being foure square, of the length of a span, made curiously of gold and twisted filke of diuers colours, wherein were set twelue precious stones in foure rankes of gold, and in euery stone grauen one of the names of the twelue sonnes of *Lacob.*

Reall. Which is in very deede.

Reassume. To take againe.

Recant. To deny an opinion formerly by himselfe maintained.

Recapitulate. To rehearse brietely that which was spoken before.

Recapitulation. A briefe rehearfall of that which hath beene formerly spo-

ken at large.

Receptacle. A place of receit, or any vessell to receiue a thing in.

Recesse. A bye-place, a going backe or aside

Reciduation. A backe-sliding, or falling backe againe.

Reciprocall. That which returneth backe, or hath respect to some thing going before.

Reclaime. To winne, to make gentle.

Recluse. Shut vp.

Recognisance. An acknowledgement. A band wherein a man before a lawfull Iudge, acknowledgeth himself to owe a certaine summe of money to the King, if he faile in performance of a condition thereto ioyned.

Recoile. To flie backe.

Recollet. To gather againe, to call his wits together.

Rectifie. To direct, to make streight.

Recreant. Hee that denieth his owne challenge, he that goeth from what hee hath said, or eateth his word.

Reglor.

Restor. A Ruler, a Governour. refresh ones self, or to take ones diet in.

Recurre. To run backe. **Refell.** To disprove, to

Recurfion. A running backe. **proove false.**

Reflect. To turne or cast backe againe.

Recusant. He that refuseth to doe any thing. **Reflection.** A rebounding

Redolent. Sweete in smell. **backe; or turning backe againe.**

Redoubted. Greatly revered, most noble. **Reforme.** To amend, to correct.

Redound. To abound, or overflow. **Refractorie.** Stubborne, which will not bend.

Redoubbour. He that wittingly buiethstollen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion. **Refuge.** A place of succour.

Reduce. To bring backe, to restore. **Refute.** To disprove, to confound by sence and reason.

Reduction. A bringing backe. **Refutation.** A disprooving, a confuting.

Redisse. To build again, to repaire. **Regall.** Kingly; belonging to a King.

Reemer. To enter againe. **Regalitie.** The estate or authoritie of a King.

Reentrerie. An entrance againe. **Regards.** A terme in Heraldrie, when a beast is painted, looking backwards at one.

Reene. An old name of an officer in Lordshippes, much like to those that we call Bayliffes now. **Regenerate.** To beare againe in birth, to renew.

Refecton. A refreshing. **Regeneration.** A new birth.

Refectorie. A place to or Governour.

R E

Regiment. A gouernment, or the place where one hath authoritie.

Register. Writings of record kept for memory. Also hee that keepeth such writings in a spirituall Court.

Registrator. He that in a faire or market, buyeth any dead victuall whatsoever, and selleth the same againe in any faire or market kept there, or within foure miles thereof.

Regresse. A going backe againe.

Regression. The same.

Regular. Vnder rule, or liuing according to a set rule.

Reiect. To cast off, to despise.

Reioynder. A second answer made by the defendant, after his first answer hath beene replied vnto.

Reiterate. To do againe, to doe a thing often.

Relapse. A backe sliding.

Relate. To tell, to declare.

Relation. A rehearfall or

R E

telling of a matter.

Relaxation. A releasing, a refreshing or setting at libertie.

Relay. A terme of hunting, when they set hounds in readinesse, where they thinke a Deere will passe, and cast them off after the other hounds are past by.

Releefe. A payment which some Heires make (after the death of their Auncestour) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

Relent. To waxe softe, to yeeld.

Relinquish. To leaue off, to forsake.

Reliques. Things left or remaining. Most commonly it is taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somewhat which hath toucht the bodies of Saints now in heaven.

Remainder. A possibility in any, to enioy lands, tenements, or rents, after anothers estate is ended.

Remisse. Slacke, negligent or carelesse.

Remis. To send backe : some.

R E . R E

sometime to release or forgive.

Remora. A little Fish which cleaving to the bottom of a shippe, doth very strangely stay the shippe that shee cannot moout.

Remorse. Doubtfulnesse in conscience, to doe a thing : a staggering in minde: sometime pittifulnes or repentance of a bad deed done.

Remote. Farre distant.

Remunerate. To reward.

Remuneration. A reward, a requitall.

Renouate. To renew.

Renovation. A renewing.

Repast. Food.

Repeale. To call backe againe, to disallow.

Repell. To thrust backe.

Repercuſiue. That which striketh backe againe, or reboundeth backe.

Repetition. A new rehearsing.

Replevine. A Warrant sent from the Sheriffe or his Bayliffe, that a man shall haue his cattell or a distresse taken from him, restored to him again; vp-

on surety found to answer the party griued, in the Law.

Replication. The answer made to the defendant after the defendant hath answered.

Repose. To lay vpon sometime to take rest.

Repository. A storehouse, a place to lay vp things in,

Reposſede. To possesse againe.

Reprebend. To reprove.

Reprehension. A reproof, uing.

Repreſſe. To stay backe, to keepe downe by force.

Reprises. All payments and charges that issue yearely out of a manor.

Reprobate. One past grace : a wicked person, a cast away.

Republike. A Commonwealth.

Repudiate. To refuse : properly to put away ones Wife.

Repugne. To resist.

Repugnancy. Disagreement, contrariety.

Repugnant. Contrary or resisting

resisting.

Repute. To esteeme, to account.

Reputation. Estimation or account.

Requiem. Rest. ceasing from labour.

Rereward. The hindmost part of a battell.

Rescouse. A forcible deliury or setting at liberty of one that hath beene arrested.

Reserue. To keepe by it selfe, to keepe for some purpose.

Reseruation. A keeping of some thing apart.

Reside. To alight, sinke downe, or to abide in a place.

Resident. Abiding in a place.

Resigne. To giue or yeild vp.

Resignation. A yeelding vp of a thing to another.

Resolue. To open, to weaken, to make loose: sometime to expound and declare.

Resolute. Determinately bent to doe any thing.

Respectiue. Awfull, which beaureth great respect to

one.

Respiration. A fetching of breath.

Resplendent. Bright, cleere shining.

Respondent. Hee that answereth.

Response. An answer.

Restauration. A repaying, a making againe.

Restie. Dull, heavy.

Restitution. A restoring backe.

Restriction. A restraining, or holding backe.

Result. To rebound, to leape backe.

Resume. To take againe.

Resurrection. A rising againe.

Resuscitation. A stirring vp againe.

Retaille. To sell in small parcels: that which was formerly bought.

Retention. A keeping.

Retourne. Having power to binde, retaine, or keepe.

Retire. To returne backward.

Retors. To throwe, or shoote backe againe.

Retraitt. To call backe againe

again, to reuoke.

Retraction. A calling backe, a recanting, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

Retrate. A calling backe of Souldiours from fight: a returning or going backe.

Retribution. A reward, a recompence.

Retrune. A seeking againe.

Retrograde. That which goeth backward. A planet is sayde to bee retrograde, when he goeth backward contrary to the course of the signes, as from *Taurus* to *Aries*, &c.

Retrogradation. A going backward.

Reuels. Players and dancings, with other pleasant deuices, vsed sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great houses.

Reuenew. Yearely rent receiued for lands or tenements.

Reuerberation. A beating backe againe.

Reuersed. A tearme in Heraldry when a mans armes is given him, turned

the lower part vpward.

Reuert. To returne.

Reuise. To peruse, to look ouer againe.

Reunite. To ioyne together againe.

Renocable. Which may be called backe againe.

Renocation. A calling back againe.

Renoke. To call backe.

Renolt. To forsake ones captaine or company, and goe to another.

Reuolue. To trosse vp and downe in ones minde: to muse or thinke much of a matter.

Revolution. A turning or winding about: especially in the course of time.

Rhetoricke. The arte of eloquent speaking.

Rheubarbe. See Rubarb.

Ridiculous. Worthy to be laughed at: foolish; without wit.

Rigid. Stiffe, hard, stubborn.

Rigor. Hardnesse, stiffe-nesse, extreame dealing.

Rigorous. Hard, cruell,

vnmercifull.

Rime. A mist or foggie dew.

Ringwalke. A round walk made by Hunters.

Rinocere. A great beast, hauing a horne in his nose bending vpward, which he whetteth often against rockes, to fight therewith against the Elephant.

Riot. In the law it signifieth when three or more persons, beeing assembled to commit forcibly an unlawful act, do accordingly execute the same.

Rite. A ceremony, a custome.

Riuall. One that sueth for the same thing with another,

Robustious. Strong.

Road. In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometime taken for the picture of our Saujour vpon the crosse.

Rotundity Roundnesse.

Rougecroffe. The name of an office of one of the Pursuants at armes.

Rougedragon. The name of an office of one of the Pursuants at armes.

Route. A disorderly assembly of three or more persons moouing forward

to commit by force an unlawful act. It signifieth also a heard or great company of wolues together.

Rubarbe. A costly root much vsed in physicke to purge choler, & is brought hither out of Barbaria. Being toasted and dreyed it is then good against the bloody fluxe, and all manner of laskes; if it bee so drunke with some binding liquor, as the iuice of plantaine, redde Wine, and such like,

Rubrike. An order or rule written.

Rubricated. Marked with red; or written in red letters.

Rudiments. The first grounds or principles of an art or any knowledge.

Ruine. Vtter ouerthrow, vter destruction.

Ruminate. To chew ouer againe as beastes doe, that chew the cud: wherfore it is often taken for to study and thinke much of a matter.

Running of the reines. A disease when by reason of weakenesse, seede passeth often

often from one against his will.

Ruption. A breaking.

Rupture. A breaking.

Rurall. Of or belonging to the countrey.

Rusticall. Countrey-like, homely, rude.

Rusticitie. Rudenesse: clownish behaiour.

S

Sabbath. Hostes or armies of men.

Sable. In armorie it signifieth blacke. It is also a rich Furre of a beast so called, which beast is made like a polecat, of colour betweene blacke, and browne, and breedeth in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

Sabbath. A day of rest.

Sacietie. Fulnesse.

Sacrament. A mysticall ceremony instituted by our Sauour.

Sacred. Holy.

Sacriledge. The robbing of a Church: the stealing of holy things, or abusing of Sacraments or holy mysteries.

Sacrilegious. Very wicked and abhominable.

Saduce. An hereticall sect among the Iewes, which denyed the resurrection: they called themselves Saduces of the Hebrew word *Tsedek*: Which signifieth Iustice, because they tooke themselves to liue more vprightly, and iuster then other men.

Safeconduite. A securitie and protection giuen by a Prince or any other person in authoritie, for a mans safe comming or going to or from a place.

Sagacitie. Quicknesse of vnderstanding, wittinesse.

Sage. Graue, wise, discrete.

Sagapenum. The sappe or Gum of a plant growing in Media, of a yellowish colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a strong smell like garlicke, and is vsed in Physicke against diuers cold diseases.

Saint Antonies fire. A disease rising of hotte cholericke blood, which beginning first with a blister, groweth after to a sore, or scab like a tetter.

Salamander. A little beast like a lizard, with foure feere and a short taile, hauing diuers spotted in the body thereof. It is of a byting venemous nature, and (as some affirme) will abide in the fire without harme, and at last put it cleare out.

Salarie. Wages, or hyre.

Salgemma. A cleere kind of salt like Chrystall, vsed sometime in Physicke, and is found plentifully in Hungaria.

Saliant. A terme in Herauldry, when a beast seemeth rampand, but listeth not the fore pawes so high, as the rampande doth.

Salubritie. Healthfulnessse.

Sanctise. To make holie.

Sanctification. A making holy.

Sanctimonie. Holinesse.

Sanctitie. Holinesse.

Sanctuarie. A place whither offenders, or indebted persons may flie for succour, from being punished or arrested.

Sanctum Sanctorum. The holiest place of the Iewes temple, where the Arke was kept, and whither none entred but the high Priest euery yeare.

Sandall. An ancient kind of shooc.

Sanders. A precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often vsed in Physicke against hot diseases.

Sangler. A wilde Bore, five yeeres old.

Sanguine. In Heraldrie it signifieth a murrey colour: but commonly it signifieth a complexion most inclining towarde blood.

Sanguinolent. Bloody.

Sauy. Health.

Saphire. A precious stone brought out of East India: of a cleare skie colour, and the best sort of them hath as it were cloudes therein, inclining to a certain rednesse. This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

Sapi-

Sapience. Wildome, knowledge.

Sarcaparillia. A plant of India, the roote whereof is often vsed in dyet drinckes, against the French, and other diseases.

Sarcocolla. A Gumme brought out of Persia, which is red, and bitter in taste. It is of a healing nature, and therefore often vsed to close vp woundes, and fill corrupted vlcers with new flesh. For which cause it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which signifieth a glewer or healer vp of the flesh.

Sassafras. A tree of great vertue, which groweth in the Florida of the West Indies: the rinde hereof hath a sweete smell like Cinnamon. It comforteth the lyuer, and stomach, and openeth obstructions of the inward parts, being hotte and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the roote, next the boughes, then the body, but the principall goodnesse of all resteth in the ryndes.

Satan. An enemye.

Satiate. To fill.

Satiety. Fulnesse.

Saturate. Fulnesse.

Satyr. A strange monster in India, hauing the body of a man all hairie, with legs and feete like a Goat: which monsters the ancient Poets were wont to call gods of the woods. It signifieth also a sharpe byting kind of verse, where in mens vices were laid open.

Satyricall. Sharpe or biting, as Satyrs were commonly written.

Sauine. A little low tree, bearing leaues almost like Tamariske, and of a hotte scowring nature.

Saules. Iumpes, leapes.

Sauince. Without.

Sawe. An olde saying.

Saxifrage. An herbe bearing seed like Parsley seed, but more hot and byting, which seede or the roote being boiled in wine and drunken, breaketh the stone of the kidneyes and bladder.

Scalpe.

scalpe. The haire skinne of the head.

Scammonie. The iuyce of the roote of an herbe brought hither drie out of Asia, and Mysia. It is a violent purger of choler, and dangerous to take inward, vnlesse it bee well prepared. See *Diagridium*.

Scandall. An offence, or that which causeth one to fall, stumble, or take offence.

Scandalize. To offend by euill example, or giue one occasion to bee offended.

Scarifie. To scrape, cut, lounce, or open a sore.

Scarification. A scraping, or cutting.

Scedule. A little rowle, or written bill.

Scene. A play, a Comedy, a Tragedy, or the diuision of a play into certaine parts. In old time it signified a place couered with boughes, or the roome where the players made them ready.

Scheme. A figure in speaking.

Schisme. Diuision or strife in matters of religion.

Schismaticall. Diuided in fellowship from the other part: erroneous.

Schismaticke. One diuided from the vnitie of the Church.

Scholasticall. Learned, belonging to Schollers.

Sciatica. A gout in the hippe, caused by grosse and flegmaticke humours, gathered in the hollownesse of the ioynt thereof.

Science. Knowledge.

Scolopendra. A fish that feeling himselfe taken with a hooke, casteth out his bowels, vntill he hath vnloosed the hooke, and then swalloweth them vp againe.

Scope. The end or marke that one aymeth at.

Scorpion. A venemous worme with seuen feete, bearing, his sting in his taile; with which hee striketh mischieuously. They are of diuers colours, and the femall is the greater, hauing withall a sharper sting then the male. They may be killed with fasting spittle

spittle of a sound man.
There are also great Scorpions with wings, which are carried in some hotte countreyes with the wind from one place to another.

Scoute. One sent out to espye and bring tydings of the enemyes purpose, or of any danger likely to happen.

Scribe. A writer, a clerke, a publike notary.

Scruple, Doubt, difficulty. In Physicke it signifieth a small weight of twenty wheat cornes; the third part or a dramme.

Scrupulositie. Doubtfulness, difficulty.

Scrupulous. Doubtfull, fearefull: one that casteth many doubts.

Scrutinie. Search: enquiry.

Scull. A great company of fish swimming together.

Sculpture. A caruing, a grauing.

Scuril. Scoffing, beastly, dishonest, fithy.

Scurrility. Saucy scoffing, ribauldry.

Scurvillous. The same that Scurrill is.

Scut. The tale of a hare or cony.

Seacalfe. Great fishes that bellow like oxen, and haue their bodyes couered with hayre. They breede like beastes on the land, and sleepe there often in the night.

Scalamprie. A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a shippe vnder a saile.

Sebestens. Little plums brought out of Italy, of a blewish colour and sweete in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often vied by Physitians in hotte agues and inward inflammations of the body.

Seclude. To shut apart, to shut out.

Seclusion. A shutting apart.

See. A particular opinion of some few.

Settary. One that followeth priuate opinions in religion.

Section. A diuision or cutting off.

Secular.

S E

S E

secular. Worldly, or belonging to the world.

Secundine. The after birth the skinn, wherein a child is wrapped in his mothers wombe.

Secure. Carelesse, void of feare.

Security. Assurance from feare or danger.

Sediment. The dregges of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

Seduce. To deceiue, to misleade.

Sedulity. Diligence, carefulnesse.

Segregate. To diuide, to seuer.

Seians. A terme in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting vp-right.

select. To choose, to pick out.

Seemblable. Like.

Semblance. A shew, a colour.

Semblant. Like.

Semicircle. Halfe a circle.

Seminary. A seede plot.

Seminary. A crooked sword: a faucheon.

Sempiternall. Euerlasting.

Sena. A little plant growing in Italy, and other hot countreyes, but the best is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry, and the leaues thereof are often boyled in Physicke, to purge the body of melancholicke grosse humours, and to cleanse the blood: but there must beee Aniseede, Cinamom or Ginger added to it, for that therwise it will prouoke windinesse, and gripings in the belly.

Senate. The Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a city assemble themselves.

Senator. An Alderman, or graue Magistrate of a city.

Senior. The Elder.

Sensible. That may be felt or perceiued: sometime witty or of good conceite.

Sensuall. That pleaseth the senses, wanton, giuen to please the flesh.

Sensuality. Bodily pleasure: wanton delight.

Sen -

Schinell. A man standing in some conuenient place to discry what company cometh neere an army or towne of warre.

Sententious. Full of sentences or wise speeches.

Septentrionall. Of, or belonging to the North.

Septuagints. Seuentie learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greeke.

Sepulture. Buriall.

Sequell, That which followeth the matter following.

Sequester. To diuide, to withdrawe. To put by it selfe.

Sequestration. A putting apart: a placing in seuerall by it selfe.

Seraine. A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italy about sunne-set, at which time it is vnwholesome to be abroad especially bareheaded.

Seraphicall. Inflamed with diuine loue like Seraphin.

Seraphin. The highest order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

Serenity. Faire and cleere weather.

Serjeant. A tearme applyed in Heraldry only to the Griffine which is so called.

Serious. Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

Serpentine. Of the nature of a Serpent.

Seruite. Base, slavish, belonging to a bondman or seruant.

Seruility. Bondage; base estate.

Seruitude. Bondage.

Sessions. A sitting of Iudges.

Serhim. A kinde of tree like a white Thorne, the timber whereof neuer roteth Of this tree was made the holy Arke of the Old Testament.

Seuere. Iust, graue, hard.

Seuerity. Grauity, great constancy in ministring iustice.

Sewell. A Paper, clout, or any thing hanged vp to keep a Deere from entring into a place.

Sewer. He that goeth before the meate of a Prince or great personage, to place

place it on the table : also one that hath authority to ouerlooke water courses,

shamoise. A wilde Goat keeping the mountaines.

shankes. Theinne of the shanke of a kinde of Kidde.

shingles. A disease about the breast, belly, or backe, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circwise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats blood; or if it goe round the body, it killeth.

shrew. A kinde of field Mouse, which if hee goe ouer a beastes backe, will make him lame in the chine; and if hee bite, the beast swelleth to the heart, and dyeth.

shrine. A Toombe or place where the body of some Saint is buried or remaineth.

siatica. See Sciatica before.

sibbe. One of kinne.

sybill. A woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the greeke words *Sior*, which signifieth God, and *Boyle*, which

signifieth counsell, because such women had knowledge (as was saide) of the counsell of God. There

were tenne *sybils*, famous about the rest. The first

was *sybilla* of Persia, the second of Lybia, the third

of the City Delphos in Greece, the fourth of

Cumæ, a city in Æolis, the first of Erythræ, a city of

Asia, the sixth of the Ile, Samos, the seauenth of Cumæ,

a city of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of

Cumæ, (as it is written)

came on a time to *Tarquine*

king of Rome, in the habit of a strange olde woman,

offering to sell him nine bookes, full (as she said) of

diuine oracles, for which

shee demanded three hundred crownes of golde: the

King not much regarding, and besides thinking them

too deere at that price, she burned three of them be-

fore his face, and then asked if hee would haue the

other sixe, for which shee demanded no lesse, than

shee had done at first for the nine. Hereat the King de-

riding

riding her and thinking her halfe made, she burned three more of them, and tolde him that he should giue her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to bee giuen her for them, which she receiuing, presently vanished out of sight. These bookes were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwaies had recourse to them, as to an assured Oracle. The eighth *Sibyll*, was called *Sibylla* of Helespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a citie neere Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophesied of the incarnation of our Saujour Christ.

Sicle. In coyne it signifieth foure sterling groates of eight to an ounce: in weight it is halfe an

ounce.

Sidelayer. Dogs layd in the way to bee let slip at a Deere as he passeth by.

Signet. A seale.

Significatiue. Which expretieth a matter plainly.

Signorie. A Lordship.

Silence. Holding ones peace.

Similitude. A likenesse.

Simonie. The selling of spirituall things for mony.

This name first was deriued from one *Simon* a forcerer of Samaria, who offered mony to the Apostles that he might haue power to giue the holy Ghost vnto any that hee should lay his hands on; for which cause hee was sharply reprooued by Saint Peter.

Simulachre. A picture or image.

Simulation. Dissembling.

Sincere. Vpright, plaine, without dissimulation.

Sinlon. Fine linnen cloth.

Single. The taile of a Stagge or other Deere.

Singularitie. Priuate opinion, a desire to bee odde from other men.

Simister.

Sinister. Vnhappy, naughty, lewde, harmefull.

Sinoper. A kinde of red stone which some call rudle.

Syren. A Mer-maide: Poets feine there were three Mer-mayds or *Syrms*, in the vpper part like maidens, and in the lower part fishes: which dwelling in the sea of Sicilie, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward destroy them; beeing first brought asleepe with harkening to their sweete singing. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia*; wherefore sometime alluring women are said to be *Syrms*.

Sire. The setting or standing of a place.

Situation. The same that *Sire* is.

Slot. The view or print of a Stags foote in the ground.

Slowth. A heard or company of wild Boares together.

Sluse. A frame or deuice to keepe water in any ground, or let it out.

Smaradge. A precious stone called an Emerald: See Emerald.

Socage. An ancient tenure of land, by doing some inferiour seruice of husbandry to the Lord of the fee.

Sociable. Kinde, louing, one that will keepe company, or is curteous in company.

Societie. Fellowship.

Sole. Alone, onely.

Solecisme. A false manner of speaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

Solegroue. An old name of the moneth of February.

Solicite. To vrge, to mooue, to prouoke.

Solicitude. Carefulnesse.

Solid. Whole, firme, not hollow.

Soliditie. Wholenesse, massiuenesse, soundnesse.

Solitarie. Alone, without company.

Solitude. A desert place, a wildernesse.

Solstice. The stay of the Sunne when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with vs) in sommer about mid

mid Iune, and in Winter about the middle of December.

Soluble. Loose, not bound

Solve. To vntie, to open, to expound,

Solution. A paiment or an expounding.

Sophister. A subtile camiler in words, a craftie disputer, which will make a false matter seeme true.

Sophisme. A false argument.

Sophisticall. Deceitfull: captious.

Sophisticate. To counterfeit, to deceiue.

Sophistrie. A false kinde of argument seeming true when it is not.

Sore. To flye vp aloft: also it signifieth a Fallow Deere foue yeeres olde.

Sorell. A Fallow Deere three yeeres old.

Source. A waue of the sea.

Sownder. A company of wilde Bores together.

Spaide. A Red Deere three yeeres old.

Spacious. Large and wide.

Species. The differing kinde of euery thing.

Spectator. A beholder.

Speculation. The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

Speculative. That which belongeth to Speculation.

Sperme. Seed.

Spermacti. The seed of the Whale fish: It is vsed in Physicke against squats and bruifings of the bodie.

Spermatieall. Of or belonging to seed: or the veines which contine the seede.

Sphere. A round circle: It is commonly taken for the circled round compasse of the heauens.

Spericall. Round like a sphere.

Spikenard. A kinde of sweet herbe like Lauender.

Splene. The Milke of man or beast: which is like a long narrow tongue, lying vnder the short ribbes on the left side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the liuer of superfluous melancholicke blood: sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

Splendour. Brightnesse.

S T S T

Splendent. Bright shining. better sale of them to o-
Spongiuous. Hollow, like a ther merchants by the
Sponge. great.

Spousals. A marriage.

Spraints. Duug of an Otter. *State.* It is sometime ta-
 ken for vrine of mans bo-
 die.

* *Sprent.* To sprinkle.

Station. A standing or
 resting place.

Spume. Fome or froth.

Squadron. A square forme in a battell. *Statue.* A carued, or cast
 image, made inproportion
 like a man.

Squimash. A kinde of
 round rush, which is sweet,
 and hath flowers very me-
 dicinable.

Squimy. A swelling dif-
 ease in the throat.

Stabilis. Stedfastnesse:
 constancie.

Stanchaker. An herbe bea-
 ring a three cornered seed
 of a horte burning nature,
 which beeing beaten to
 powder, and mingled with
 oyle, destroyeth lice, and
 cureth all itchy mangines.

Stake. A sweete oyle or
 liquor, which is drawn
 out of new myrrhe, by
 bruising and strayning it
 according to art.

Stechados. A beautifull
 herbe, bearing faire knops
 or eares, which being boi-
 led and drunken, doe open
 the stoppings of all in-
 ward parts, and are very
 good against the paine of
 the head, and diseases of
 the brest.

Staggerd. A red male
 Deere, foure yeares old.
Stanchboud. An old hound
 well experienced.

Stannaries. Mines of
 Tinne.

Sterill. Barren.

Staple. Any towne or ci-
 tie appointed for mer-
 chants of England to car-
 ry their Wooll, Cloth,
 Lead, Tinne, or such like
 commodities vnto, for the

Sterilitie. Barrennesse: vn-
 fruitfulness.

Stigmaticall. See Stig-
 maticke.

Stigmaticke. A notorious
 leude fellow, which hath
 beene burnt with a hot y-
 ron,

ron, or beareth other
markes about him, as a to-
ken of his punishment.

Stile. A manner or
forme of writing, or spea-
king.

Stillyard A place in Lon-
don where the Easterling
merchants of *Hawse* and
Almaine, were wont to
abide.

Stipend. Wages, or hire
giuen one.

Stipendary. Hee that re-
ceiueth yearely wages, or
is hyred to doe a thing for
a certaine price.

Stipulation. A solemne
covenant or bargain.

Stoicall. Of or belonging
to the Stoikes.

Stoike. A seuerer secte
of Philosophers at Athens
which followed the do-
ctrine of *Zeno*, who taught
that a wise man ought to
be free from all passions,
and neuer to bee moued
either with ioy or griefe.
They were called Stoikes,
of the Greeke word *Stoa*,
(which signifieth a porch)
because *Zeno* taught his
followers in a common
porch of the city.

Storax. A kinde of
sweete Gumme, good a-
gainst horsenesse, and the
cough.

Storke. A birde famous
for naturall loue toward
his parents, whom he fee-
deth being olde and impo-
tent, as they fedde him,
being young. The Egypti-
ans so esteemed this bird,
that there was a great pe-
nalty laid vpon any that
should kill him.

Strangurie. A disease
when one cannot make
water, but by drops, and
that with great paine.

Stratageme. A policy or
subrill deuice in warre,
whereby the enemy is of-
ten vanquished.

Strict. Hard, streight,
seuere.

Structure. A buil-
ding.

Student. One that studi-
eth.

Studios. Giuen to study.

Stupid. Blockish, without
wit: dull.

Stupidity. Blockishnesse,
dullnesse: astonishment.

Stupifaction. A making
dull or senslesse.

Strygian. Belonging to the river Styx.

Styx. A feined Riuer in hell, by which the heathen gods did vse to sweare. And if they swore falsely, they were deprived of their godhead, for one hundred yeares after.

Suauity. Sweetnes.

Subalterne. Placed vnder another : or that which succeedeth another by course.

Subalternation. A succeeding by course.

Subiect. That which doth support qualities belonging vnto it : as the body is the subiect in which is health, or sickenesse, and the minde the subiect that receiueth into it vertues or vices.

Sublime. High, lofty, honourable.

Sublimatum. A strong corosiuue powder called white Mercury, vsed by Chirurgians to eate and consume corrupted flesh.

Sublimity. Highnesse, loftinesse.

Submisse. Lowly, humble.

Subordinate. Placed in office vnder another.

Subordination. An appointing or placing of one thing vnder another.

Suborne. To bring one in for a false witnesse : to instruct one priuily how to deceiue another.

Subpoena. A Writ whereby one is summoned to appeare in the Chancery at a certaine time, vpon a great penalty, if he faile in appearance.

Subscribe. To write vnder.

Subscription. A writing vnder.

Subsist. To abide or continue in his owne being.

Subsistence. The abiding or continuance of a thing in it owne estate.

Substitute. To appoint an inferiour officer : also hee that is in authority vnder another, or which ruleth in stead of another.

Subterfuge. A refuge, a sauegard ; a place to hide or saue one in.

Subuersion. An overthrow.

Sub-

Subuert. To ouerthrow,
to destroy.

Succinct. Brieft, short.

Suffocate. To strangle:
to choke.

Suffocation. A choaking,
a strangling.

Suffrage. Fauourable,
voices in our behalfe, as at
the choosing of officers
or Magistrates

Suggest. To put closely
into ones mind.

Suggestion. A prompting
or putting of a thing into
ones mind.

Sulphur. Brimstone.

Summary. A brieft ga-
thering together: an a-
bridgment containing the
whole effect of a matter in
few words.

Summarily. Briefly: set
touching onely the chiefe
points.

Summit. The height or
top of a thing.

Superabound. To abound
very much; to bee in great
plenty.

Supereminence. Authori-
ty, or dignity aboue o-
thers.

Supererogation. Laying
out of more then one hath

received; or the doing of
more then a man is of ne-
cessity bound to doe.

Superficiall. Going no
farther then the outside;
slight, bearing thew onely
in the outside, without any
goodnesse within.

Superficies. The outside of
euery thing, which is al-
wayes in sight.

Superfluous. More then
needes to be, ouermuch.

Superfluity. That which is
too much: also vaine or
vnprofitable.

Superlative. The highest.

Superior. Higher, aboue
another.

Supernall. That which
commeth from aboue.

Superscription. A writing
set vpon any thing, as on
the outside of a letter.

Supersedec. In our com-
mon Lawe it signifieth a
commaundement sent by
writing, forbidding an of-
ficer from the doing of
that, which otherwise he
might and ought to doe.

Superstition. An excesse
of ceremonious worship,
false worship, or honour
giuen to God.

Supplant. To trip one, or to ouerthrow one craftily.

Supplement. That which supplyeth or maketh vp what is wanting.

Supply. To fill vp or adde too.

Suppliant. He that maketh a supplication, or humbly intreateth another.

Supplicate. To be'eech humbly.

Suppository. Any thing put vp into the Fundament, to make the body soluble. It is commonly made of hony boyled till it grow thick, and so made into an apt forme for that purpose; whereto sometime is added the yolke of an egge, or salt, when wee will haue it to worke the effect more speedily.

Suppress. To keepe downe; to beate vnder: sometime to conceale or keepe close.

Supputation. An account or reckoning.

Supreme. Chiefe, highest, most excellent.

Surcease. To giue ouer, leaue off or cease.

** Surcote.* A gowne with a hood of the same.

Surplusage. Ouerplus, more then needes.

Surprise. To come vnwares: to take vpon a sodaine.

Surprisall. A taking vnwares.

** Surquidry.* Presumption.

Surrender. To yeeld vp lands or tynements to another.

Surreption. A priuy taking away.

Surround. To compasse round about.

Suruey. To ouerlookey or ouerse.

Surueyer. Hee that hath the ouersight, of the kings or some great personages lands or works.

Suruiue. To ouerliue, or liue after another.

Suruiuer. He that liueth after another.

Suspend. To stay one by authority for a time, from executing his office: to delay, to deferre.

Suppence. Doubtfulnesse, vncertainty.

Suf-

* *Thilke*. The same.

* *Thirle*. To pearce.

Thorpe. A village.

Thraſonickall. Vainglorious, full of boasting as *Thraſo* was.

Threnes. Lamentations: mournings.

* *Threpe*. To affirme.

Thummin. An Hebr word ſignifying perfection See *Vrim*.

Tiara. A rich cap or hat of filke uſed by Kings and Priests of Perſia: It covered not the whole head before, but was faſtened with ribbins behind, ſo that it could not eaſily fall off.

Tiger. A fierce wild beaſt in India & Hyrcania. This beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all other, wherefore they are taken very young in the dams abſence, and carried away by men on horſebacke; who hearing the cry of the old Tiger following ſwiftly after them, doe of purpoſe let fall one of the young whelpes, that while ſhe beareth that back, they in the meane time may eſcape ſafe with the other to the ſhip.

Timorous, Fearefull.

Timidity. Fearefulneſſe.

Tinture. A dipping, colouring, or ſtaying of a thing.

Tiſular. Which beareth onely a Title.

Toſt. A place where a houſe hath ſtood.

Tolerate. To indure or ſuffer.

Toleration. An induring; a ſufferance.

Tome. A part or diuiſion.

Tone. A ſound, note, or accent of the voice.

Tonage. A payment due for merchandiſe carried in ſhips, or ſuch like veſſels, after a certaine rate in euery tunne.

Touſure. A clipping or cutting of the haire.

Touſe. A precious ſtone where there are two kinds one of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not ſo good as the firſt. It is written that this ſtone beeing put into ſeething water, doth ſo coole it, that one may preſently take it out with his hand.

Topikes. Places to finde arguments.

Topography. A deſcription of a place.

Torrents.

T R

T R

Torrent. A little streame,
a brooke that runneth
swiftly.

Torride. Burning, excee-
ding hot.

Torteauxes. Cakes of
bread: a terme vsed in He-
raldry.

Totall. The whole.

Trace. To follow by the
steps.

Traces. The print of feet
in beastes of raiue, as
wilde Beares, Beeres, and
such like.

Tract. A discourse: a draw-
ing in length.

Tractable. Easie to be ru-
led and handled: gentle,
easie to be perswaded.

Tradition. A deliuerie:
that which is deliuered vs
from others.

Traduce. To speake euill
of one, to defame, to re-
proach.

Tragacanth. A kinde of
Gum, the best whereof is
cleere, and somewhat sweet
in taste: It is often vsed a-
gainst coughes, and rough
hoarsenesse of the throat.

Tragely. A play or Hi-
story ended with great
sorrow and bloodshed.

Tragedian. A Player or
Writer of Tragedies.

Tragicall. Mournfull, la-
mentable, deadly, which
endeth like a Tragedy.

Tranquility. Quietnes of
mind, calmenesse.

Transcendent. That which
clymeth ouer and sur-
moureth another thing:
In Logicke it signifieth a
word of such nature that
it cannot bee included in
any of the tenne predica-
ments.

Transcript. A writing or a
copping out.

Transfere. To carry or
conuey from one place to
another.

Transfiguration. An alte-
ring of the form or figure.

Transformation. A chan-
ging into another forme.

Transfion. A passing
ouer from one thing to a-
nother.

Transitory. Soone passing,
of short continuance.

Translucent. Cleere,
bright, which may be seene
through.

Transmigration. A remo-
uing to dwell, from one
place to another.

Trans-

T R T R

Transmitte. To send ouer cut out a small bone with-
or away. all.

Transmutation. A chang- *Tresses.* Haire.

Transparent. Cleere, that *Triangled.* Three coroe-
may be seene through. red.

Transport. To send ouer *Tribe.* A kindered ; or
by shippe. company that dwellerh to-
gether in one ward.

Transpose. To change or *Tribune.* The name of
alter the order of a thing. two chiefe officers in

Transubstantiation. A *Rome.* The first was Tri-
changing of one substance bune of the people, who
into another. was to defend their liber-
ties, and had therefore the

Treasonings. The crossings *gates of his house standing*
or doublings of a Rowe *alwayes open day and*
bucke before the hounds. *night.* The other was cal-

Trane. A reuise to showe *led Traue* of the fouldi-
a wild horse in. ours, who had charge to

Traverse. To march vp *see them well armed, and*
and downe or to moue the *ordered, beeing as the*
feete with proportion, as *Knight marshal is with vs.*

Lawe it signifieth to make *Tribunall.* A iudgement
contradiction, or to deny *seat.*

the chiefe point of the *Tributary.* Which payeth
matter wherewith one is *tribute.*

charged. *Trine.* The number of
three.

Treble. Threefolde, or to *Trinity.* Three ioyned in
make a thing thrice so *one, or three together.*

great as it is : sometime it *Tripartite.* Diuided into
signifieth the highest note *three parts.*

in musicke. *Trippe.* A heard or flocke
of goates.

Tremour. A trembling. *Triplicity.* Threefolde
being. *Tri-*

Trepandiron. An instru-
ment vsed by surgeons to

Bac. vile, of no
common e^{ly}
where.

Thro office
of them together.

Little flatter
made by Apotheca-
ries, made o' diuers simple
medicines mingled toge-
ther.

The change of
a word, or a mutaine
change of speake.

Trache the
voice of a man, let
it be in a voice of a man.

The trache first began
among the **Trache**, who

the place where
the trache were van-

ished, to cut downe the
trunks of great trees, &

in the stocks or bodies of
them to hang vp armour,

or other spoiles taken from
the enemies.

Tropicall. That which is
poken by a tro, or fi-

gure.

Tropikes. Two imagined
in the sphere, of e-

qual distance on eyther
side from the Equinoctiall

line. The one is called the
Tropike of Cancer, the o-

ther the Tropike of Capri-

cornu. To the first the Sun
commeth in Iune, to the

other in December. They

are called Tropikes of the

Greeke word *Tropos*, which

signifieth to tourne, be-
cause when the Sun comes

to either of them, he turns
his course another way.

Troy weight. A pound
weight of twelue ounces,

by which gold, silver, pre-
cious stones, jewels and

bread are weighed.

Truchemen. An interpre-
ter.

Truculent. Fierce, cruell
and terrible.

Trunk. The body of a
tree.

Tuition. Defence, prote-
ction.

Tumor. A swelling.

Tumult. A sedition or
trouble, some gathering

together of the people.

Tumultuous. Seditious,
full of businesse, or trou-

ble.

Trune. A measure of 252.
gallons. In weight it signi-

fiech twenty hundred.

Turbish. A roote much
vsed in Physicke, to purge

limie fleame out of the
bo-





AN ENGLISH EXPOSITOR.

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pretation of the hardest words vsed
in our Language.

WITH SVNDRY EXPLICATIONS,
Descriptions, and Discourses.

By I. B. Doctor of Physicke.

Ερμηνευτης των δυσκολων.



LONDON
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1621.



TO THE RIGHT
HONORABLE AND VER-
TVOVS, HIS SINGVLAR
GOOD LADIE, THE LADIE

IANE Vicountesse Mountague, all
honour and happinesse.

case x 992.13



Eing perswaded (Right
Noble Lady) by some
friends, for publike be-
nefit to make this colle-
ction of wordscommon,
which at first was inten-
ded only for priuate vse,

(as written in my youth, at the request of a
worthy Gentleman, one whose loue preuai-
led much with me) I could not find in heart
to send it forth, no better furnished than with
a bare Title; least like an vnknowne Infant, it
should be exposed to ouer hard vsage, or per-
aduenture scornefully reiected, aduenturing
abroad without countenance of any friend
or commander. Vpon sure knowledge there-

A 2

fore

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fore of your most honourable disposition, and former experience of your Ladyships fauour toward me, I am emboldned to present this little Pamphlet vnto your honour, with hope that by your Patronage it shall not onely be protected from iniuries, but also finde fauourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greatest Ladies & studious Gentlewomen, to whose reading (I am made belecue) it will not prouo altogether vngratefull. And although I may well be taxed of folly or presumption, that for credit of a slender trifle, craue the assistance of so eminent a person, yet such (I confesse) is my care thereof (since I must not deny it for my owne) and my duty and deuotion so affected to your honour, and all yours; that I haue, (hoping of your Ladyships pardon) wilfully repelled all reasons which might dissuade me, choosing herein not so much what may seeme most seemely, as what I suppose most behooouefull for me.

Accept therefore I beseech your Honour and receiue vnder your noble tuition this little vocabulary Treatise, which hauing bene many years restrained of liberty, is now glad of enlargement, especially recommended vnto so worthy a Patronesse. The glorious Sun

loseth

The Epistle Dedicatory.

loseth not the least point of his height by
liberall lending downe his light, and quick-
ning with his influence the lowest creatures;
neither is any eminency disgraced, that easi-
ly condescendeth to others desired good :
which is also confirmed by the Poet, who
saith ;

*Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causa,
Quàm quoties vanas non sinit esse preces.*

Not thinking needfull therfore to trouble
your Honour with many words of entreaty
(vpon assured confidence of your wel known
Charity and goodnesse) I conclude, sincere-
ly wishing to your Ladiship, the best that
may be wished, and resting my selfe euer,

Your Honours to be

commanded,

IO. BULLOKAR.

to suruey wards lands, and
to raze them.

Feoffment. A deede wit-
nessing the sale or gift
of lands in fee simple,
with livery of seisine,
and possession thereof. He
that maketh the *Feoffment*
is called the the *Feofer*, and
the party to whome it is
made, the *Feoffee*.

Feria. Any day of the
weeke kept holy.

Fers. The Queene in
chesse play.

Fertile. Fruitfull, yeelding
much.

Fertility. Fruitfulnesse.

Feruent. Hot.

Feruour. Heate.

Ferula. A rod, stick, or
thinne paulmer, where-
with children are corre-
cted in schooles vpon the
hand.

Fessepoint. The middle
part of a scutcheon, whose
breadth is diuided into
three euen parts.

Festiuall. Merry, ioyfull,
belonging to a feast.

Festiuitie. ; Mirth, re-
ioycing, pleasantnes, mer-
rinesse.

Fend. Hatred, enmitie,
strife.

Fewmets, or **Fewm-**
shing. The dung of
Deere.

Fiants. The dung of
Fox or Badget.

Fiction. A feined device,
lye.

Fidelity. Faithfulnesse.

Figment. A vaine device,
a lye, a counterfeit tale.

Figuratiue. That which
figureth or serueth but as a
representation of another
thing.

Filiall. Of or belonging
to a sonne.

Filme. A fine thinn
skinne within the body,
deuiding the flesh or any
neere member one from
another.

Fine. An end : some-
time money payed when
one first taketh land for
yeares.

Finall. Of or belong-
ing to an ende, the
last.

* **Finance.** An end.

Finite. Which hath an
end.

Fire-drake. A fire some-
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night like a Dragon. Common people thinke it a spirit, that keepeth some treasure hidde: but Philosophers affirme it to be a great vnequall exhalation; inflamed betweene two Cloudes, the one hot, the other colde (which is the reason that it also smoketh. (the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hotte Cloud, being greater than the rest, maketh it seeme like a belly, and both ends like vnto a head and taile.

Firme. Strong, stable, stedfast.

Firmament. Astronomers vnderstand by this word, the eighth spheare, next about the spheres of the seauen Planets, in which all the fixt Starres are placed.

Firmity. Strength, stedfastnesse.

Fistike nuts. Outlandish nuts, brought out of Syria and other hotte countries, not much vnlike a small haseell nutte. They are very good against the stoppings

of the liuer, being steeped all night in some sweete wine, and so eaten in the morning. They are good also to vnstop the lungs, and for such as are troubled with shortnesse of breath, and are comfortable for the stomacke; yet they nourish but little, being taken as meate.

Fistula. A daungerous vlcet or sore still running. It goeth vp into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outside.

Fitch. The furre of the Polecat.

Fixe. To fasten.

Fixed. Fastened.

Flagitious. Wicked, verie lewd.

Flamine. A great Priest amongst the Gentiles. There were three such at Rome. One called *Flamen Dialis*: The Priest of *Iupiter*: who ware rich vestments, and had a chaire of Estate. If his Wife chanced to dye, he thereupon went presently out of his office: It was not

not lawful for him to abide one night out of the City, nor yet to affirme any thing by oath; for his word was held of sufficient credite. The other two *Fla-*

mins, were the *Flamine* of *Mars*, and the *Flamine* of *Romulus*, called *Quirinus*

Flanquards. Hunters call so two knots or nuts, in the flanke of a Deere.

Flebotomie. See *Phlebotomie*.

Flegmaticke. Full of fleagme, or inclining to fleagme.

Flexibility. Aptnesse to bend.

Flexible. Pliant, easie to bend.

* *Flo*. An arrow.

Florence A coyne, Wherof there be two sorts: one about the valew of three shillings foure pence, the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

Fluent, Which floweth or aboundeth.

Flux. A flowing or issue of blood.

Fluxibility. Aptnesse to flow or spread abroad.

Fluxible. Which is apt to

flow or run abroad.

Foyling. The print of a Deers foot in grasse, when it cannot well be seene.

Foemen, Enemies.

Fomes. A kinde of furre brought for the most part out of France: the top of this furre is black, and the ground whitish: the beast that beareth it, is about the bignesse of a Cat.

Foson. Great plenty, store.

Fosterers. Vagabonds.

Folio. A sheete or large leafe of paper.

Fomentation. In Physick it properly signifieth, powders or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a sponge or bladder, applied warme to the body, to mitigate paine, or for some other purpose.

Footfall. The lower part of a pillar, wheron it standeth.

Foppe. A foole.

Foppery. Foolishnesse, a vaine matter.

Forage. Provision for hortes and cattell in the warres.

Forcer. A cofer, or little chest.

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Foreſter. Hee that hath charge to looke to a foreſt, or ſome part of.

Foreloyn. A tearme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the reſt.

Forlorne. Vtterly vndone, in a deſperate eſtate.

Formaliſtie. An obſeruing of good forme or order.

Formall. That which keepeth due forme.

Formoſitie. Beautie, faireneſſe.

Forſtall. To buy viſtall or other merchandiſe by the way before it come to the faire or market; to ſell it againe at a dearer price.

Foreſtaller. He that doth foreſtall, and buy things in ſuch ſort.

Fortifie. To make ſtrong.

Fortification. A hold, any place made ſtrong.

Fortitude. Courage, ſtrength, valour.

Forewelked. Dried vp.

Foſter. To cheriſh, to bring vp, to keepe.

Foſher. A waineloade of 2000. weight.

Fraſture. A breaking.

Fragilitie. Weakenefſe, britleneſſe.

Fragment. A broken peece, a cantle.

Fragrant. Sweete ſmelling.

*** Frappe.** A companie, a rabble.

Fraternitie. A brotherhood.

Fraud. Deceit, couſenage.

Fraudulent. Deceitfull.

Fray. Harts or ſtags are ſaid to fray their heads, when they rubbe them, to make the pilles of their new hornes come of.

*** Friend.** Strange.

Frequent. Often, common, alſo to haunt or reſort much to a place.

Frequenatation. A haunting or reſorting to a place.

Frication. A rubbing.

Friction. A rubbing.

Frivolous. Vaine, fooliſh, of no account.

Froſe. A pancake, a tartle.

Front. A forehead, the firſt part of a battell, an entrance or beginning.

Fromire.

Frontire. The bounds or limits of a countrey.

Frontlet. Any thing worne on the forehead.

* *Frownce.* A wrinkle.

Fruetifie. To beare fruite.

Frugall. Thriftie, sparing.

Frugalitie. Thriftinesse, good husbandry.

Frustrate. To make void, to deceiue, to disappoint.

Fugitiue. One likely to runne away, a vagrant person, a run-away.

Fumigation. A perfume, any thing which being cast on hot coales, maketh a sweet smell.

Function. An office, a charge which one hath, a course of life.

Fundamentall. Of or belonging to the foundation, or to the maine, chiefe, and principall point.

Funerall. A solemne buriall of some great person.

Furies. Three imaginarie hags or spirits in hell, hauing snakes growing on them in stead of haire. Poets feyned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a riuer in hell) and of the night, and to haue the of-

fice of tormenting the soules of wicked men.

Their names were *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*.

Fusible. That may be molten.

Future. That which shall be hereafter.

G

* *Gab.* To prate or lye.

Gabbing. Lying.

Gabions. Baskets of earth to keepe off great shot.

Gable. The fore front or end of a house coming downe right.

Gaynest. Most profitable or neereft.

* *Gadling.* Stragling.

Galingale. An herbe so called, the roote whereof is hot and drie in the third degree, and much vsed in physicke.

Galbanum. A gumme or liquor drawne forth of a plant in *Syria* called *Metapion*. It is of a strange fauour, and very pure, close and firme, neither too moist, nor too drie. It is good against an olde cough.

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rough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath: and the pertume thereof driueth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

* *Galiard*. Lustie, frolike.

* *Galoch*. A kinde of shoe.

* *Galpe*. To belch.

Gangrene. A dangerous disease when any fleshie part of the body, after some great inflammation or other grieffe, losing the naturall colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to waxe dead.

Garbe. A terme in Heraldrie. It signifieth sheefe of Wheate, or any other graine.

Garbell. To purifie or cleane spice or other things, from the droffe or dust which is mingled with it.

Gargarize. To wash or scowre the mouth with any Physicall liquor.

Gargarisme. A liquor to wash the mouth.

Gargill. The same that Gargarize.

* *Gargoning*. Strange

speaking.

Garrulitie. Pratling, vaine babling.

Garter. It sometime signifieth the principall of our English Heralds, called the King at armes.

Gatherbag. The bagge or skin, inclosing a yong red Deere in the Hyndes belly.

Gauelkinde. Customes annexed vnto certaine lands in Kent, called *Gauelkinde* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for felony, the Sonne shall enioy all his landes and tenements holden in *Gauelkinde*. Other customes there are of *Gauelkinde*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Gawgeour. An officer hauing authoritie, to giue a marke of allowance, to all Tuns, Hogsheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine. Oyle, Hony, and Butter, before they ought to be sold.

* *Gawre*. To stare.

Gabania. It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of

Beniamin, where the Israelites erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idoll Moloch: notwithstanding it is vsually taken for hell.

Gemme. A iewell.

Geneologie. A pedegree; a declaration of ones lineage, stocke, or race.

Generable. Which may be begotten.

Generate. To beget.

Generositie. Noblenesse of minde. Gentlemanlike courage.

Generous. Noble, valiant, vertuous.

Genesis. A generation. The first Booke of *Moses* is so called in Greeke and Latine, because it declarerh the creation and generation of all things.

Genet. A goodly horse of Spaine.

Genets. A beast almost of the bignesse of a Cat breeding in Spaine. There are two colours of them, blacke and gray; but the furre of the blacke is most esteemed.

Genius. The spirit or

soule: A good Angell, or a familiar euill spirit.

Gentill. Among the Iewes, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelue tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles, that professe not the faith of Christ.

Gentilisme. The opinion or beleefe of the Gentiles.

Gentilitie. The same that Gentilisme is.

Geographie. A description of the earth, as we see in Maps.

Geomancie. See Diuination.

Geometrie. An art of due proportion consisting in lineaments, formes distances, and greatnesse. There are foure principles hereof: to wit, 1. A prick or point: 2. A line. 3. a superficies or outside: 4. a bodie. This art was of great estimation among the auncient Grecians.

Geometrician. One skilfull in Geometrie.

Gorgikes. Bookes treating of husbandrie and tillage of land.

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* *Gerisfull*. Changeable ; sometime cruell.

* *Gesseran*. A breastplate.

Gesticulation. A mooving of the fingers, hands or other parts, eyther idle wantonnesse, or to expresse some matter by signes, in dauncing, singing, or other such like exercise.

Gestes. Deeds, noble acts.

Geules. A tearme among Heralds : It signifieth a vermilion colour.

* *Gibbon*. A doublet : a light cote.

* *Gipsere*. A bagge or pouch.

Girle. A Roe Bucke of two yeares.

* *Gisarme*. A certaine weapon.

* *Gite*. A gowne.

Giue, A fetter or chaine.

Glaine. A weapon like an halberd.

* *Glede*. Fire : embers ; flame, ashes : sometime a bird called a Puttoke.

* *Glee*. Mirth or ioyfulnessse.

* *Gleere*. White.

* *Glinne*. A little village, or part of a village.

Glister. A liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of hearbes or other things, which by a pipe, is conueyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written that the vse hereof was first learned from a bird in Egypt, called *Ibis*, much like vnto a Storke, which Bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature of her selfe doth not expell what is needfull.

Globe. A great round Bowle: or a description of the world made in such a forme.

Glosse. A short exposition of any darke speech.

Glow. To be hot and red, to shine, to burne.

* *Gnarre*. A hard knotte in wood : sometime a short thicke fellowe, a chub.

Gnathonicall. Flattering; deceitfull in words : soothing ones humour, to get by him.

* *Gnoffe*. A Foole, a Churle.

Goldfoile. A thin leafe of gold.

Golden number. A number which changeth euery yeare, by adding one to the golden number of the yeare going before, vntill it grow as high as nineteene, and then the golden number returneth to one againe. For example, this yeare 1616. the golden number is two: the next yeare therefore it will be three, &c. This golden number was deuised to finde out the feast of Easter.

Golgotha. A Syrian word, signifying a place of dead mens sculles. It was a place at Ierusalem on the North side of Mount Sion; so called because there lay the sculles of offenders put to death.

* *Goliardise* He that hath a fowle great mouth.

Gomor. The name of an Hebrew measure, containing more than a Gallon. The Israelites when they were fedde from heauen with Manna in the desert, receiued euery one, this

measure full for a dayes allowance.

* *Gonsennon.* A little flag.

Gordian knot. A knotte which cannot be loosed.

Gorgon. A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feine, there were foure such, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla*, *Medusa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

Gossomor. Things that flye like Cobwebs in the ayre.

Gourmand. A glutton.

* *Gourmandize.* Gluttony: sometime to eate like a Glutton,

Graces. A poeticall fiction of three sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Iupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Siglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*. The morality of this inuention was, to expresse the mutual loue and cheerefull conuetsation which ought to be amongst friends: For they were painted naked, to signifie that friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry,

merry, to shew that men should do good willingly; yong & maidelike, to teach that friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew that a benefite bestowed, doth againe returne to the giuer.

Gradation. A going by steps, or a speaking by certaine degrees.

Graduall. That which was said or sung, betweene the Epistle and the Gospell.

Graduate. Hee that hath taken degree of learning in a publike Vniuersitie.

Graines of Paradise. A little seede, brought out of Armenia, of a strong sweet smell, and somewhat sharp in taste. It is hot and dry, of a subtil substance, and often vsed in Physick. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good against the falling sicknesse, the Sciatica, the Strangurie, bytings of venemous beastes, and diuers other diseases.

* *Grame.* Sorrow, mishap, anger.

Gramaticall. Of, or belonging to Grammer.

Granadillia. A fruite like a Pomegranat growing in India.

Grand. Great.

Grandour. Greatnesse.

* *Graythed.* Deuised.

* *Gratch.* Apparell.

Gratefull. Thankfull.

Gratifie. To pleasure one, to offer one a kindnesse To do a good turne.

Gratification. A pleasing of one, a good turne.

Gratis. Freely, without cost.

Gratitude. Thankfulness.

Gratuity. A benefite or gift giuen onely for good will: sometime thankfulness, or a reward.

Gratulate. To signifie that we reioyce at the prosperitie of another.

Gratulation. A reioycing for anothers good. A thanksgiuing.

Gravity. Heauinesse: also sagenes, great discretion.

Graund Sergeanty. An olde tenure in the Common Lawe, when a man holds lands or tenements of the king, to go with him

into the wars, or to beare his banner, leade his host, or doe some such like seruice.

Graunge. A village, or lone house in the countrey.

* *Gree.* Good part.

Griffine. A strange bird in India, with foure feete armed with cruell clawes, being from the breast vppward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fierie eyes, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part blacke, made much like a Lyon. This bird neasteth in the high mountaines, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very young, for he wil aduenture on any man, and is so fierce, that hee often killeth Elephants & Dragons. Hee is most enen y to horses: for which cause *Virgill* in his eight Eclog, bringeth in the shepheard *Damon*, who wondered at a strange marriage, speaking thus: *Iunguntur iam gryphes equis, &c.* The Griffins fierce are ioyned with horses now.

* *Grith.* Agreement.

Gruell Potage.

Guacatane. An herb growing in the West Indies of great vertue against the piles, or griefs proceeding from cold or windinesse.

Guaiaicum. A wood called by some *Lignum vita.* It is much vsed in Physick against the French discafe.

Guaianus. A fruit growing in India much like vnto apples.

Guerdon. A reward.

Guerdonles. Vnrewarded.

* *Guerring.* Brawling.

Gumme Arabicke. A kind of gumme, growing on a thorne tree, called *Acacia* in Egypt,

Guxes. The ball of the eye. A terme in heraldry,

Gymnosophists. Certaine Philosophers in India, that went alwayes naked, & liued solitary in woods; the first beginner of which sect, was (as *S. Ierome* writeth cont. *Ioninian*) named *Buddas*.

* *Gyre.* A trance.

H

Haberdepoise. A pound weight which containeth sixteene ounces.

Habit

Habit. The outward attire of the bodie, whereby one person may be distinguished from another; as the habit of a Gentleman, is different from the habit of a merchant, and the habit of a Handi-crafts man differing from them both. Sometime it signifieth a qualitie in the bodie or minde, not naturall, but gotten by long custome, or infused by God: as an Orator still exercised in making orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent speaking; and the holy Apostles had a habit to vnderstand and speake languages without studie.

Habitable. Which may be dwelled in.

Habitation. A dwelling place.

Habituall. Growne to a habit by long custome.

* *Hailse.* Charge.

* *Haine.* Hatred.

* *Haketon.* A sleeuelesse iacket.

Halituous. Vaporious, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores.

* *Halse.* A necke.

* *Halke.* A corner, a valley.

* *Hamelet.* Cut off, abated.

Hamkin. A pudding made vpon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hamlet. A village in the countrey.

Hague. A hand-gunne of about three quarters of a yard long.

Haguebut. A gunne or harquebuse.

Harbinger. One that taketh vp lodging for others.

Hariant. A tearme in Herauldry when a fish is painting standing vpright.

Harmonie. Delightfull musicke of many notes.

Harmonious. Sweete, pleasant, delightful to the eare.

Harpyes. A Poeticall word, it signifieth certaine monstrous birds, with maiden faces, & crooked sharp talons, so called because of their rapine which they vsed. They liued in *Stymphalis* a lake of *Arcadia*, and were sent by the gods (if wee beleue Poets) to snatch away and defile

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the meate of *Phineus*, king of that countrey, because he at the perswasion of his second wife, had destroyed the children which he had by his first; they were at last driven away by *Zetus*, and *Calais* the sonnes of *Boreas*. These Harpyes were named, *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celno*, and *Thyella*.

Harquebuzze. A hand Gunne.

Harquebuzier. He that shooteth in a hand Gunne.

* *Harrow*. An old word signifying, away, sic.

Haubergion. A coate of male.

Hauoirc. Possession.

* *Hauselins*. Breeches.

* *Hawbacke*. To returne.

Hawberke. A Gorget.

Hearse. A buriall coffin couered with blacke.

Hecatombe. A great sacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beasts.

Hellicke. A Feuer inflaming the Heart, and soundest parts of the body.

Heisugge. A bird which hatcheth the Cuckooes eggs.

Hemisphere. Halfe the

compasse of the heauens : that part of the heauens which is still visible to vs.

Hemistich. Halfe a verse.

Hemorrhodes. A swelling of veines in the fundament like werts : whereof some doe vse to bleede often, and some bleede not at all. They are caused by superfluitie of grosse melancholy blood; sent to those parts from the liuer, being many times healthfull to the patient, by preuenting ouer diseases; and therefore ought not hastily to be stopt, vnlesse through continuance, the body bee too much weakened by them.

Henchman. A page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage.

* *Hend*. Gentle.

* *Hent*. To catch or lay hold of.

Herbage. Pasture, or the feeding of cattel in pasture.

Herball. A booke of the nature of herbes.

Herbinger. See harbinger.

Hereticall. Obstinate in a false beleefe, belonging to an Hereticke.

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Heretike. He that maketh his owne choice, what points of religion he will beleue, and what he will not beleue.

Hereditarie. That which commeth to one by inheritance.

Heriot. The best living beast which a Tenant hath at his death, which in some Mannors is due to the Lord of whom the land is holden.

Hermaphrodite. Of both natures: which is both man and woman.

Hermite. One dwelling solitarie in the wilderness attending onely to deuotion.

Hermitage. A lone house where an hermite dwelleth.

Hernodactiles. Little roots white and round, solde by Apothecaries. They are hot and dry in the second degree, and are much vsed against all goutts, purging slimy fleame from farthest parts of the body: but they must bee taken with Ginger, Anniseed or Cummin, and a little Masticke,

or else by stirring wine, they will ouerturne the stomacke.

Heroes. Great Noble men.

Heroycall. Noble, honorable, couragious.

Heroike. The same, as Heroicall.

Hests. Commandements or decrees.

Hiteroscians. Any people dwelling vnder a temperate Zone: so called because their shadowes at noone bend still but one way.

Hew. Colour.

Hewte. A little copse or groue.

Heyward. A bayliffe, or officer hauing charge to looke to the fields.

Hiacynth. See Hyacinth.

Hide of land. Some affirme it to be a hundred acres.

Hidage. A taxe or payment for euery hide of land.

Hidebound. A disease in cattell when the skin cleaueth to their sides.

Hideous. Terrible, vgly.

Hiena. See Hyena.

Hierapicra. A bitter confection made of *Aloe succotrina*, and other simples, often

often vsed in Physicke to purge Choler out of the stomacke.

Hierarchie. The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees (as some affirme) is a mysticall resemblance of the B. Trinitie, there being in nine, thrice three, and in euery three thrice one. So that there are three superiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The superiour are Seraphines, Cherubines, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations, principalities, Powers: The inferiour, vertues, Archangels, and Angels.

Hieroglyphikes. A darke mysticall kind of writing, vsed chiefly in times past among the Pagan priests and learned men of Egypt to hide their knowledge from the vulgar sort. This writing was by making the formes of beasts and diuers other figures, and could hardly bee vnderstood without exposition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For ex-

ample: Eternity or euerslastingnesse, they expressed by a round circle, which hath no end: A king, by a scepter with an eye in the toppe thereof: A matter of haste, by a Dolphin, the swiftest of all fishes. And a matter of deliberation or aduice, by an Anchor, which stayeth a ship in the waues. With a thousand such deuices, not subject to common capacities to finde out.

Hight, Was named.

Hillocke. A little hill.

Hin. An Hebrew measure or moist things, containing (by *Agricolas* account) foure pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Pagninus* affirmeth it to contain, threescore and twelue egges.

Hip. The red berry on the bryer.

Hipocrite, See Hypocrite.

Historian. A writer or teller of a History.

Historicall. Of or belonging to a History.

Historiographer. A writer of Histories.

Historiologie. The knowledge

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ledge, and telling of old histories.

Hoane. A fine kinde of whetstone.

Hogsteere. A wilde bore of three yeares old.

Holocaust. A sacrifice wherein the whole beast is offered, and no part reserved.

Holt. A groue.

Homage. In Court Barons, the Iury that are sworne to enquire of matters, are so called. It signifieth also a seruil ceremony, of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holdeth Landes by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) saith as followeth.

I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you shall bee faithfull and true, and shall beare to you faith for the Lands I claime to holde of you, sauing the faith that I owe to our Lord the King.

And then the Lord sitting must kisse the Tenant.

Homager. One that doth or oweth homage.

Homicide. A manslayer: sometime manslaughterer.

Homilie. A talking together: a speech, or a Sermon.

Homonymie. A terme in Logicke, when one word signifieth diuers things: as hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body.

Honour point: In herauldry the vpper part of a Scutcheon, is so called when the breadth thereof, is diuided into three euen parts.

* *Hopstecres.* Pilots to guide a shippe.

Horizon. An imaginary line compassing the lowest part of the heauens that we can see; so called because it limiteth our sight, diuiding the heauens vnderneath vs, from that which is aboue. The Sun rising and going downe is ever in this line.

Hovologe. A Clocke, or Dyall.

Horos.

Horoscope. The ascendent is constrained to suffer of ones natiurty, to witte, that part of the firmament which ascendeth from the East, when a childe is borne. Astrologers call it, the first house.

Horride. Terrible: fearefull to looke on.

Horroure. Great feare or trembling.

* **Horrow.** Beastly; base, slanderous.

Hosanna. An Hebrew word, which signifieth, Saue I beseech thee.

Hospitality. Entertainement of strangers, good house keeping.

Hostage. A pledge left in warres for performance of couenants.

Hostile. Of or belonging to an enemy: malicious, harmefull.

Hostility. Enmity: hatred, open warre.

Hotchpot A terme in our common Lawe, when a daughter which hath had giuen vnto her any lands in Frankemarriage, clayming to bee coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with some sisters,

is constrained to suffer that part of land, giuen her before her fathers death, to bee put in Hotchpot, that is, to be mingled together with the lands whereof her Father dyed seised, so that an equall diuision may be made of the whole.

* **Howgates.** How.

Howsell. To minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death.

Howten. To hal-

low. **Hulke.** To open a hare or cony, to take out the garbage.

* **Hulstred.** Hidden.

Huke. A Dutch attire couering the head, face, and all the body.

Humane. That which belongeth or may happen to man.

Humanity. Gentleness, courtesie, ciuill behauour: also manhood or the nature of manhood.

Humide. Moist.

Humidity. Moisture.

Humiliate. To make humble.

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Humiliation. A making low or humble.

Humorous. Full of humors.

*** Hurtelen.** To thrust, to prouoke.

Hyacinth. The red, blew, or yellow lilly: also a purple flowre called crow-pees.

Hydra. A monstrous serpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which hauing one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing vp in the place. *Hercules* fought with this serpent and slew him.

Hydromancy. See Diuination.

Hydromell. A physicall sweete drinke, made of water and hony.

Hyemall. Belonging to winter, winterly.

Hyena. A beast like a Wolfe, hauing a mane and long haire ouer all the body. It is the subtillest (as some say) of all beastes, and will counterfeite the voyce of a man, to draw sheepe-heardes out of their houses in the night, to the

ende hee may kill them. It is written that he changeth sex often, being sometime male, and sometime female.

Hymen. A poeticall word, it is taken for the god of marriage, sonne vnto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and sometime for a song at a marriage feast.

Hymne. A song to praise God.

Hyperbole. A figure when one speaketh a great deale more then is precisely true.

Hyperbolicall. Any thing spoken aboue all beleefe, as in saying, higher than heauen swifter than lightning, &c. is called an *Hyperbolicall* speech.

Hypocrite. It properly signifieth one that doth counterfeite the gesture of another man; but it is commonly taken for a dissembler, that with feined holines would seeme better then hee is indeed.

Hypoquistidos. In diuers hote countries there groweth

groweth a plant called *Cissus*, hauing about the root thereof, a certaine Mush-roome, which being brui-fed yeeldeth a liquor cal-led by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquour (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stoppe all bleedings, laskes, and fluxes of the belly.

Hypostaticall. Belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

Hypotheticall. In Logike, those propositions, which haue a coniunction in the, and so consist of two parts are called *Hypotheticall* propositions, as in saying, *If the Sunne be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hysteron proteron. A Greek terme, sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English. The cart before the horse.

I

Iacent. Lying along.

Iacynth. A precious stone

found in Ethiopia, where of there are two kindes, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleer bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and prouoketh sleepe.

Iacobs staffe. An instrument in Geometry.

Iaculatory. That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

Iambes. Postes sustaining both sides of the dore.

Iambeux. Armour for the legs.

Iasmine. A limmer weak plant, full of ioynts or knottes, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickset, and must be staied vp, as roses and vines are.

Jasper. A precious stone of diuers colours; but the best is Greene, transparent with red veines, and sheweth fairest being set in silver: it is good to stoppe any issue of blood.

Jasponyx. A precious stone, white of colour, and

and hauing red strakes.

Iazul. A precious stone of a blew azure colour.

Ibis. A tall strong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in destroying serpents.

Jleeped. Named, called.

* *Icond.* Learned.

Idea. The forme or figure of any thing conceived in the minde.

Idemitie. The selfe same thing.

Idiome. The forme of speech, or propertie of any language.

Idiote. It is commonly taken for a foole naturall: notwithstanding it sometime signifieth a man vnlearned.

Ides. Eight daies in euery moneth, so called, because they diuide the moneth almost in the middle. In March, May, Iuly, and October, these eight daies beginne at the eighth day of the moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other months they begin at the sixt day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where

note that the last day onely is called *Ides*, and the first of these dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the second the seventh *Ides*: that is, the eighth or seventh day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest.

Idolaster. An Idolater.

Ichonah. The ineffable name of God, signifying his diuine essence. The Hebrewes did not vse to read this word, when they came to it in any writing, so much reuerence did they beare vnto it; but in stead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which signifieth Lord.

Iesus. A Sauour.

* *Iewise.* Reward by reuenge, also a gibbet.

* *Ifere.* Together.

* *Ifretten.* Deuoured.

Ignoble. Base, that is not noble.

Ignominie. Shame, reproch, infamie.

Ignominious. Shamefull, vile, reprochfull.

* *Ikend.* Knowne.

Iliads. A booke written in Greeke by *Homer*, of the destruction of Troy.

* *Ilke.* The same.

Illation. A bringing in of is conceited in the minde.
a matter.

Illaudable. Not worthy of praise.

Illegitimate. Vnlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

Illiberall. Not liberall, miserable, base.

Illiberalitie. Niggardnesse: properly in a great man, that ouer slightly rewardeth a seruice or curtesie done to him by his inferiour.

Illiterate. Vnlearned, one that is not acquainted with letters.

Ilude. To mocke, to deceiue.

Illusion. A mockerie, a cunning slight to deceiue one.

Illuminate. To enlighten

Illumination. A shining or giuing of light.

Illustrate. To make famous, or noble.

Illustration. A making famous or noble.

Illustrious. Famous, noble, very honourable.

Imagete. Carued or carued workes of images.

Imaginate. That which

is conceited in the minde.

Imbecillitie. Weakenesse.

** Imeat.* Mingled.

Imitate. To follow.

Imitation. A following.

Imitator. A follower of another.

Immaculate. Vndefiled, pure, vnspotted.

Immanitie. Cruelty, outrageous, fiercenesse.

Immarcescible. Vncorruptible.

Immature. Vnripe.

Immaturity. Vnripenesse.

Immediate. That which cometh directly from one thing to another, without any thing betwene.

Immedicable. Which cannot be healed.

Immemorable. Not worthy to be remembered.

Immense. Vnmeasurable, which cannot be measured.

Immensitie. Exceeding greatnesse, vnmeasurablenesse.

Immoderate. Vnreasonable, contrarie to modestie.

Immodest. Not sober, vnmanly, saucy.

Immolate. To offer in sacrifice.

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Immolation. An offering of sacrifice.

Immortall. Not subiect to death: euerlasting.

Immortalitie. Euerlastingnesse.

Immunitie. Freedome, or discharge from any publike businesse.

Immure. To shut vp, or inclose in a wall.

Immutable. Vnchangeable.

Immutation. A change.

Impacted. Thrust hard together: couched into.

Imparitie. Vnequalnesse, vnlikenesse.

Imparllance. When a man sued in the common law, for debt, trespassse, or such like, craueth and obtaineth of the Court, some respite of time, before hee make his answere, this stay of making his answer is called an Imparllance.

Impassibilitie. A Freedome from any abilitie of feeling paine.

Impassible. Which cannot feelee any paine, or passion.

Impeach. To harme, to hinder.

Impeachment. A hindrance.

Impeachment of waste. A restraint from making waste in lands, or Tenements.

Impediment. A hindrance.

Impell. To thrust on, to contraine.

Impenetrable. So hard that it cannot bee pierced.

Imperious. That commandeth with authoritie: Lordlike, stately.

Impertinent. Not belonging to the matter.

Impetrable. Which may be obtained.

Impetrate. To obtaine.

Impetuous. Violent: or hasty.

Impietie. Wickednesse.

Impious. Wicked.

Implacable. Hard to bee pacified, or that cannot be appeased.

Implicite. Wrapped vp, hidden.

Implore. To beseech, to entreat with teares.

Importance. The weight

secular. Worldly, or belonging to the world.

Secundine. The after birth the skinnē, wherein a child is wrapped in his mothers wombe.

Secure. Carelesse, void of feare.

Security. Assurance from feare or danger.

Sediment. The dregges of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

Seduce. To deceiue, to misleade.

Seduloy. Diligence, carefulnesse.

Segregate. To diuide, to seuer.

Senat. A terme in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting vp-right.

select. To choose, to pick out.

semblable. Like.

Semblance. A shew, a colour.

Semblant. Like.

Semicircle. Halfe a circle.

Seminary. A seede plot.

Semitary. A crooked sword: a faucheon.

Sempiternall. Euerlasting.

Sena. A little plant growing in Italy and other countries, but the best is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry, and the leaues thereof are often boyled in Physicke, to purge the body of melancholicke grosse humours, and to cleanse the blood: but there must beee Anniseede, Cinamon or Ginger added to it, for otherwise it will prouoke windinesse, and gripings in the belly.

Senate. The Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a city assemble themselves.

Senator. An Alderman, or graue Magistrate of a city.

Senior. The Elder.

Sensible. That may be felt or perceiued: sometime witty or of good conceite.

Sensual. That pleaseth the senses, wanton, giuen to please the flesh.

Sensuality. Bodily pleasure: wanton delight.

Sen.

S E

Sentinell. A man standing in some conuenient place to discry what company cometh neere an army or towne of warre.

Sententious. Full of sentences or wise speeches.

Septentrionall. Of, or belonging to the North.

Septuaginta. Seventy learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greeke.

Sepulture. Buriall.

Sequell. That which followeth the matter following.

Sequester. To diuide, to withdrawe. To put by it selfe.

Sequestration. A putting apart: a placing in seuerall by it selfe.

Seraine. A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italy about sunne-set, at which time it is vnwholesome to be abroad especially bareheaded.

Scraphicall. Inflamed with diuine loue like Scraphin.

Seraphin. The highest order of Angels: See Hierarchie.

S E

Serenity. Faire and cleere weather.

Serena. A tearme or plaine caldrie only, or the Graine which is so called.

Serious. Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

Serpentine. Of the nature of a Serpent.

Seruide. Base, Quisish, belonging to a bondman or seruant.

seruility. Bondage; base estate.

seruitude. Bondage.

sessons. A sitting of Iudges.

serchim. A kinde of tree like a white Thorne, the timber whereof neuer roteth Of this tree was made the holy Arke of the Old Testament.

Seuere. Iust, graue, hard.

Seuerity. Grauity, great constancy in ministring iustice.

sewell. A Paper, clout, or any thing hanged vp to keep a Deere from entring into a place.

Sewer. He that goeth before the meate of a Prince or great personage, to place

place it on the table : also one that hath authority to ouerlooke water courses, *shamoise*. A wilde Goat keeping the mountaines.

shankes. Theinne of the shanke of a kinde of Kidde.

shingles. A disease about the breast, belly, or backe, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circlewise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats blood ; or if it goe round the body, it killeth.

shrew. A kinde of field Mouse, which if hee goe ouer a beastes backe, will make him lame in the chine ; and if hee bite, the beast swelleth to the heart, and dyeth.

shrine. A Toombe or place where the body of some Saint is buried or remaineth.

siatica. See Sciatica before.

sibbe. One of kinne.

sybill. A woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie ; so called of the greeke words *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Boyle*, which

signifieth counsell, because such women had knowledge (as was saide) of the counsell of God. There were tenne *sybils*, famous about the rest. The first

was *sybilla* of Persia, the second of Lybia, the third of the City Delphos in Greece, the fourth of Cuma, a city in Æolis, the first of Erythræ, a city of Asia, the sixt of the Ile, Samos, the seauenth of Cumæ, a city of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of Cumæ, (as it is written)

came on a time to *Tarquinius* king of Rome, in the habit of a strange olde woman, offering to sell him nine bookes, full (as she said) of diuine oracles, for which shee demanded three hundred crownes of golde: the King not much regarding, and besides thinking them too deere at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if hee would haue the other sixe, for which she demaunded no lesse, than she had done at first for the nine. Hereat the King de-

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riding her and thinking her halfe made, she burned three more of them, and tolde him that he should giue her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to bee giuen her for them, which she receiuing, presently vanished out of sight. These bookes were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwaies had recourse to them, as to an assured Oracle. The eighth *Sibyll*, was called *Sibylla* of Helespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a citie neere Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophesied of the incarnation of our Sauour Christ.

Sicle. In coyne it signifieth foure sterling groates of eight to an ounce: in weight it is halfe an

ounce.

Sidelayes. Dogs layd in the way to bee let slip at a Deere as he passeth by.

Signet. A seale.

Significatiue. Which expreth a matter plainly.

Signorie. A Lordship.

Silence. Holding ones peace.

Similitude. A likenesse.

Simonie. The selling of spirituall things for mony. This name first was deriued from one *Simon* a forcerer of Samaria, who offered mony to the Apostles that he might haue power to giue the holy Ghost vnto any that hee should lay his hands on; for which cause hee was sharply reprooued by Saint *Peter*.

Simulachre. A picture or image.

Simulation. Dissembling.

Sincere. Vpright, plaine, without dissimulation.

Sinden. Fine linnen cloth.

Single. The taile of a Stagge or other Deere.

Singularitie. Priuate opinion, a desire to bee odde from other men.

Simister.

Sinister. Vnhappy, naughty, lewde, harmefull.

Sinoper. A kinde of red stone which some call rudle.

Syren. A Mer-maide: Poets feine there were three Mer-mayds or *Syrens*, in the vpper part like maidens, and in the lower part fishes: which dwelling in the sea of Sicilie, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward destroy them; beeing first brought asleepe with harkening to their sweete singing. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia*; wherefore sometime alluring women are said to be *Syrens*.

Site. The setting or standing of a place.

Situation. The same that *Site* is.

Slot. The view or print of a Stags foote in the ground.

Slowth. A heard or company of wild Boares together.

Sluse. A frame or deuice to keepe water in any ground, or let it out.

Smaradge. A precious stone called an Emerald: See Emerald.

Socage. An ancient tenure of land, by doing some inferiour seruice of husbandry to the Lord of the fee.

Sociable. Kinde, lowing, one that will keepe company, or is curteous in company.

Societie. Fellowship.

Sole. Alone, onely.

Solecisme. A false manner of speaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

Solegroue. An old name of the moneth of February.

Solicite. To vrge, to mooue, to prouoke.

Solicitude. Carefulnesse.

Solid. Whole, firme, not hollow.

Soliditie. Wholenesse, massiuenesse, sounanesse.

Solitarie. Alone, without company.

Solitude. A desert place, a wilderness.

Solstice. The stay of the Sunne when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with vs) in sommer about

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mid Iune, and in Winter about the middle of December.

Soluble. Loose, not bound

Solue. To vntie, to open, to expound.

Solution. A payment or an expounding.

Sophister. A subtrill cauller in words, a craftie disputer, which will make a false matter seeme true.

Sophisme. A false argument.

Sophisticall. Deceitfull; captious.

Sophisticate. To counterfeit, to deceiue.

Sophistrie. A false kinde of argument seeming true when it is not.

Sore. To flye vp aloft: also it signifieth a Fallow Deere foue yeeres olde.

Sorell. A Fallow Deere three yeeres old.

Source. A waue of the sea.

Sownder. A company of wilde Bores together.

Spaide. A Red Deere three yeeres old.

Spacious. Large and wide.

Species. The differing kinde of euery thing.

Spectator. A beholder.

Speculation. The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

Speculative. That which belongeth to Speculation.

Sperme. Seed.

Spermaceti. The seed of the Whale fish: It is vied in Physicke against squars and bruifings of the bodie.

Spermaticall. Of or belonging to seed: or the veines which containe the seede.

Sphere. A round circle; It is commonly taken for the circled round compasse of the heauens.

Spericall. Round like a sphere.

Spikenard. A kinde of sweet herbe like Lauender.

Splene. The Milte of man or beast: which is like a long narrow tongue, lying vnder the short ribbes on the left side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the liuer of superfluous melancholicke blood: sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

Splendour. Brightnesse.

O

splen-

Splendent. Bright shining. better sale of them to o-
Spongy. Hollow, like a ther merchants by the
 Sponge. great.

Spousals. A marriage.

State. It is sometime ta-

Spraints. Dung of an ken for vrine of mans bo-
 Otter. die.

** Sprent.* To sprinkle.

Station. A standing or
 resting place.

Spume. Fome or froth.

Statue. A carued, or cast
 image, made in proportion
 like a man.

Squadron. A square forme
 in a battell.

Squimash. A kinde of
 round rush, which is sweet,
 and hath flowers very me-
 dicinable.

Stanesaker. An herbe bea-
 ring a three cornered seed
 of a hotte burning nature,
 which beeing beaten to
 powder, and mingled with
 oyle, destroyeth lice, and
 cureth all itchy mangines.

Squincy. A swelling dis-
 ease in the throat.

Stabilitie. Stodfastnesse:
 constancie.

Stechados. A beautifull
 herbe, bearing faire knops
 or eares, which being boi-
 led and drunken, doe open
 the stoppings of all in-
 ward parts, and are very
 good against the paine of
 the head, and diseases of
 the brest.

Stafle. A swete oyle or
 liquor, which is drawn
 out of new myrrhe, by
 bruising and straying it
 according to art.

Staggerd. A red male
 Deere, foure yeares old.

Stranchboud. An old hound
 well experienced.

Sterill. Barren.

Strammaries. Mines of
 Tinne.

Sterilitie. Barrennesse: vn-
 fruitfulnesse.

Staple. Any towne or ci-
 tie appointed for mer-
 chants of England to car-
 ry their Wooll, Cloth,
 Lead, Tinne, or such like
 commodities vnto, for the

Stigmaticall. See Stig-
 maticke.

Stigmaticke. A notorious
 leude fellow, which hath
 beene burnt with a hot y-
 ron,

ron, or beareth other
markes about him, as a to-
ken of his punishment.

Stile. A manner or
forme of writing, or spea-
king.

Stillyard A place in Lon-
don where the Easterling
merchants of *Hawuse* and
Almane, were wont to
abide.

Stipend. Wages, or hire
giuen one.

Stipendary. Hee that re-
ceiveth yearely wages, or
is hyred to doe a thing for
a certaine price.

Stipulation. A solemne
covenant or bargaine.

Stoical. Or or belonging
to the Stoikes.

Stoike. A seuerer secte
of Philosophers at Athens
which followed the do-
ctrine of *Zeno*, who taught
that a wise man ought to
be free from all passions,
and neuer to be mooued
either with ioy or griefe.
They were called Stoikes,
or the Greeke word *Stoa*,
(which signifieth a porch)
becaue *Zeno* taught his
followers in a common
porch of the city.

Storax. A kinde of
sweete Gumme, good a-
gainst horfencesse, and the
cough.

Storke. A birde famous
for naturall loue toward
his parents, whom he fee-
deth being olde and impo-
tent, as they fedde him,
being young. The Egypti-
ans so esteemed this bird,
that there was a great pe-
nalty laid vpon any that
should kill him.

Strangurion. A disease
when one cannot make
water, but by drops, and
that with great paine.

Stratageme. A policy or
subtill device in warre,
wherby the enemy is of-
ten vanquished.

Strickt. Hard, streight,
seuerer.

Structure. A Buil-
ding.

Student. One that studi-
eth.

Studios. Giuen to study.

Stupid. Blockish, without
wit: dull.

Stupidity. Blockishnesse,
dulnesse: astonishment.

Stupifaction. A making
dull or senselesse.

Stygian. Belonging to the riuer Styx.

Styx. A feined Riuer in hell, by which the heathen gods did vse to sweare. And if they swore falsely, they were depriued of their godhead, for one hundred yeares after.

Suauity. Sweetnes.

Subalterne. Placed vnder another : or that which succeedeth another by course.

Subalternation. A succeeding by course.

Subiect. That which doth support qualities belonging vnto it. As the body is the subiect in which is health, or sickenesse, and the minde the subiect that receiueth into it verres or vices.

Sublime. High, lofty, honourable.

Sublimatum. A strong corosiuue powder called white Mercury, vsed by Chirurgians to eate and consume corrupted flesh.

Sublimity. Highnesse, loftinesse.

Submisse. Lowly, humble.

Subordinate. Placed in office vnder another.

Subordination. An appointing or placing of one thing vnder another.

Suborne. To bring one in for a false witness: to instruct one priuily how to deceiue another.

Subpoena. A Writ whereby one is summoned to appeare in the Chancery at a certaine time, vpon a great penalty, if he faile in appearance.

Subscribe. To write vnder.

Subscription. A writing vnder.

Subsist. To abide or continue in his owne being.

Subsistence. The abiding or continuance of a thing in it owne estate.

Substitute. To appoint an inferiour officer: also hee that is in authority vnder another, or which ruleth in stead of another.

Subterfuge. A refuge, a sauegard; a place to hide or saue one in.

Subuersion. An overthrow.

Sub-

Subuert. To ouerthrow, to destroy.

Succinct. Brieft, short.

Suffocate. To strangle: to choke.

Suffocation. A choaking, a strangling.

Suffrage. Fauourable, voices in our behalfe, as at the choosing of officers or Magistrates

Suggest. To put closely into ones mind.

Suggestion. A prompting or putting of a thing into ones mind.

Sulphur. Brimstone.

Summary. A brieft gathering together: an abridgment containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

Summarily. Briefly: touching onely the chiefe points.

Summit. The height or top of a thing.

Superabound. To abound very much; to bee in great plenty.

Supereminence. Authority, or dignity about others.

Supererogation. Laying out of more then one hath

receiued; or the doing of more then a man is of necessity bound to doe.

Superficiall. Going no farther then the outside; slight, bearing thew onely in the outside, without any goodnesse within.

Superficies. The outside of euery thing, which is alwayes in sight.

Superfluity. More then needes to be, ouermuch.

Superfluous. That which is too much: also vaine or vnprofitable.

Superlatiue. The highest.

Superiour. Higher, aboue another.

Supernall. That which commeth from aboue.

Superscription. A writing set vpon any thing, as on the outside of a letter.

Supersedeas. In our common Lawe it signifieth a commaundement sent by writing, forbidding an officer from the doing of that, which otherwise he might and ought to doe.

Superstition. An excesse of ceremonious worship, false worship, or honour giuen to God.

S V

Supplant. To trip one, or to overthrow one craftily.

Supplement. That which supplyeth or maketh vp what is wanting.

Supply. To fill vp or adde too.

Suppliant. He that maketh a supplication, or humbly intreateth another.

Supplicate. To beeech humbly.

Suppository. Any thing put vp into the Fundament, to make the body soluble. It is commonly made of hony boyled till it grow thick, and is made into an apt forme for that purpose; whereto sometime is added the yolke of an egge, or salt, when wee will haue it to worke the effect more speedily.

Suppress. To keepe downe; to beate vnder: sometime to conceale or keepe close.

Supputation. An account or reckoning.

Supreme. Chiefe, highest, most excellent.

Surcease. To giue ouer, leaue off or cease.

S V

* *Surcote.* A gowne with a hood of the same.

Surplusage. Ouerplus, more then needes.

Surprise. To come vnwares: to take vpon a soldaine.

Surprisall. A taking vnwares.

* *Surquidry.* Presumption.

Surrender. To yeeld vp lands or tenements to another.

Surreption. A priuy taking away.

Surround. To compasse round about.

Suruey. To ouerlooke, or ouersee.

Surueyer. Hee that hath the ouersight, of the kings or some great pertonages lands or works.

Survine. To ouerliue, or liue after another.

Surviner. He that liueth after another.

Suspend. To stay one by authority for a time, from executing his office: to delay, to deferre.

Suspence. Doubtfulnesse,

Suf-

Suspuration. A breathing ser.
or sighing.

Swallowes taylor. In building it signifieth, a fastening of two peeces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swaine. A servant.

Swainemote. A Court kept thrice a yeare, touching matters belonging to a forrest.

* *Sweuen.* A dreame.

* *Swynker.* A labourer.

Sycamore. A tree like a fig tree, hauing great branches, and large leaues like a Mulberrie. It beares fruit three or foure times in a yeare, much like a wilde Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth vpon the very bodie of the tree, and the great maine boughes, and will neuer be ripe except it bee scraped with an iron toole. It is found plentifully in Caria, Egypt, and the Ile of Rhodes; especially in such places, where Wheate will not grow.

Sycophant. A Talebearer, a slanderer, a false accu-

Syllogisme. An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily prooued, as thus:

Euery vertue is honourable: Patience is a vertue,

Therefore Patience is honourable.

The first part of a syllogisme is called the Proposition or Maior; the second the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion.

Syluane. Of, or belonging to the woods.

Symbole. A short gathering of principall points together.

Symmetrie. Due proportion of one part with another.

Symmetrian. Hee that considereth the due proportion of a thing; & how well the parts agree with the whole.

Sympathie. A likenesse in quantitie; or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

Symphonie. Harmony or consent in Musicke.

Symptome. Any passion or griefe following a disease, or sensibly ioyned with it: as headach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Pleurisie, and such like.

Synagogue. A Congregation or assembly: commonly it signifies a church of the Iewes.

Synterisie. The inward conscience, or a naturall qualitie ingrafted in the soule, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he doe well or ill.

Synod. A generall council, a generall or vniuersall assembly.

Synoper. See Cinoper.

Synopsie. A sight or full view of a thing.

T

* **T** *Aas.* An heape.

Tabernacle. A shelter or a roome made abroad, with boords and boughes of trees. There was of old among the Israelites, a feast commanded by God, called the

feast of Tabernacles; which beganne on the fifteenth day of the seuenth moneth, and continued seauen daies, during which time the Israelites liued abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance, that their Fathers a long time solliued, after God had deliuered them out of the land of Egypt.

Tacamahaca. A Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours, rising of the Mother, Toothach, and diuers other griefes.

Talent. A certaine value of money Among the Greekes there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the lesse: The greater contained about two hundred thirtie three pounds sterling: the lesse about an hundred seuentie five pounds. Among the Hebrewes the greater talent of the Sanctuary contained 400. pounds, the lesser Talent halfe so much.

Tallage. Custome: freight.

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Tamarinds. A fruite brought hither out of India, like vnto green Dam-sens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good against burning Fea-thers, and all inward disea-ses, proceeding of heate and choler.

Tamariske. A little tree bearing leaues not much vnlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger beeing drunken, is of great vertue against the hardnes or stopping of the spleene or Milt. This tree doth by nature so wast the Milt, that Swine which haue beene daily fedde out of a vessell made thereof, haue beene found to haue no Milt at all.

**Tapinage*. Secrecie, sli-lineffe.

Tarantula. A little beast like a Lizard, hauing spots in his necke like starres.

Tardie. Slow.

Tartar. Leeze of wine.

Tautologie. A repeating of one speech or matter often.

Taxe. To appoint what

one shal pay to the Prince: sometime to reprocue.

Tearce. A measure of moyst things beeing the sixt part of a tunne, and the third part of a pipe.

**Teene*. Sorrow.

Temerarius. Rash, hasty.

Temeritie. Rashnesse.

Templaries. Certaine Christian souldiours dwelling about the Temple at Hierusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that came thither for deuotion, and to guard them in safety when they went to visite the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloake or vpper Garment, with a redde Crosse.

Temporall. That which endureth but a time.

Temporarie. The same that Temporall is.

Temporize. To follow the time: To seeke to please the time.

Tenacitie. A holding fast, a niggardnesse.

Tenderlings. The soft tops of a Deeres hornes when they are in blood.

Tendrels.

Tendrils. Little sprigs of Vines or other Plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or stay themselves vp.

Tenne. A terme vsed among Herald's, signifying an O-reng or tawny colour.

Tenon. That part of a post which is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand vp-right, or to beare it vp.

Tenuitie. Littlenesse, slenderesse.

Tergiuersation. Wrangling, ouerthwart dealing. A seeming to run away and yet fight still.

Termination. An ending or last part of a word.

Terrene. Earthly.

Terrestriall. Earthly.

Terrifie. To make afraid.

Territorie. Land lying within the bounds of a Citie.

Terrour. Feare, dread.

Tertian. The third, or returning euery third day.

Testament. A written will.

Testator. He that worketh a will.

Testise. To beare witness.

Testification. A witnessing.

Tetragrammaton. Having foure Letters. The Hebrewes so called the great name of God *Iehouah*, because in their language it was written with foure letters.

Tetrarch. A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a kingdome.

Theater. A place made halfe round where people sate to behold solemne playes and games.

Theatricall. Of, or belonging to the Theater.

Theme. A sentence or argument whereupon one speaketh.

Theologie. Diuinitie: the knowledge of Diuine things.

Theologicall vertues. Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they haue their obiect & end in God.

Theoreticall. That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

Theorick. The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

Toilke.

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* *Thilke*. The same.

* *Thirle*. To pearce.

Thorpe. A village.

Thraſonicall. Vainglorious,
full of boasting as *Thraſo*
was.

Threnes Lamentations:
mournings.

* *Threpe*. To affirme.

Thummim. An Hebrew
word ſignifying perfection
See *Vrim*.

Tiara. A rich cap or hat
of ſilke uſed by Kings and
Priests of Perſia: It coue-
red not the whole head
before, but was faſtened
with ribbins behind, ſo that
it could not eaſily fall off.

Tiger. A fierce wild beaſt
in India & Hyrcania. This
beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all
other, wherefore they are
taken very young in the
dams abſence, and carried
away by men on horſe-
backe; who hearing the cry
of the old Tiger following
ſwiftly after them, doe of
purpose let fall one of the
young whelpes, that while
ſhe beareth that back, they
in the meane time may
eſcape ſafe with the other
to the ſhip.

Timorons. Fearefull,

Timidity. Fearefulneſſe.

Tincture. A dipping, co-
louring, or ſtaying of a
thing.

Titular. Which beareth
only a Title.

Toft. A place where a
houſe hath ſtood.

Tolerate. To indure or
ſuffer.

Toleration. An induring;
a ſufferance.

Tome. A part or diuiſion.

Tone. A tune, note, or ac-
cent of the voice.

Tonnage. A paiment due
for merchandiſe carried in
tuns, or ſuch like veſſels, af-
ter a certaine rate in euery
tunne.

Tonſure. A clipping or
cutting of the haire.

Topaſe. A precious ſtone
whereof there are two kinds
one of the colour of gold,
and the other of a Saffron
colour, not ſo good as the
firſt It is written that this
ſtone beeing put into ſee-
thing water, doth ſo coole
it, that one may preſently
take it out with his hand.

Topiques Places to finde
arguments.

Topography. A deſcription
of a place.

Torrent.

T R

Torrent. A little streame, a brooke that runneth swiftly.

Torride. Burning, exceeding hot.

Torteaunes. Cakes of bread: a terme vsed in Heraldry.

Totall. The whole.

Trace. To follow by the steps.

Traces. The print of feet in beastes of rauine, as wilde Boares, Beares, and such like.

Tract. A discourse, a drawing in length,

Tractable. Easie to be ruled and handled: gentle, easie to be perswaded.

Tradition. A deliuerie: that which is deliuered vs from others.

Traduce. To speake euill of one, to defame, to reproach.

Tragacanth. A kinde of Gum, the best whereof is cleere, and somewhat sweet in taste: It is often vsed against coughes, and rough hoarsenesse of the throat.

Tragedy. A play or History ended with great sorrow and bloodshed.

Tragedian. A Player or Writer of Tragedies.

Tragicall. Mournefull, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

Tranquility. Quietnes of mind, calmenesse.

Transcendent. That which clymeth ouer and surmounteth another thing: In Logicke it signifieth a word of such nature that it cannot bee included in any of the tenne predicaments.

Transcript. A writing or a copying out.

Transf erre. To carry or conuey from one place to another.

Transfiguration. An altering of the form or figure.

Transformation. A changing into another forme.

Transition. A passing ouer from one thing to another.

Transitory. Soone passing, of short continuance.

Translucent. Cleere, bright, which may be seene through.

Transmigration. A removing to dwell, from one place to another.

Trans

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of short continuance.
Translucent. Cleere,
bright, which may be seene
through.
Transmigration. A remo-
uing to dwell, from one
place to another.

Transmitte. To send ouer cut out a small bone with-
or away.

Transmutation. A chang- *Tresses.* Haire.

Transparent. Cleere, that *Triangled.* Three coroc-
may be seene through. red.

Transport. To send ouer *Tribe.* A kindered ; or
by shippe. company that dwelleth to-
gether in one ward.

Transpose. To change or *Tribune.* The name of
alter the order of a thing. two chiefe officers in

Transubstantiation. A *Rome.* The first was Tri-
changing of one substance bune of the people, who
into another. was to defend their liber-

Treasonings. The crossings *ties,* and had therefore the
or doublings of a Rowe gates of his house standing
bucke before the hounds. alwayes open day and

Trane. A treuise to shooc *night.* The other was cal-
a wild horse in. led Tribune of the souldi-

Traverse. To march vp *ours,* who had charge to
and downe or to moue the see them well armed, and
feete with proportion, as ordered, beeing as the
in dancing. In our commo Knight marshal is with vs.

Lawe it signifieth to make *Tribunall.* A iudgement
contradiction, or to deny seate.

the chiefe point of the *Tributary.* Which payeth
matter wherewith one is tribute.

charged. *Trime.* The number of
three.

Treble. Threefolde, or to *Trinity.* Three ioyned in
make a thing thrice so one, or three together.

great as it is : sometime it *Tripartite.* Diuided into
signifieth the highest note three parts.

in musicke. *Trippe.* A heard or flocke
of goates.

Tremour. A trembling. *Triplcity.* Threefolde
being.

Trepandiron. An instru- *Tri-*
ment vsed by surgeons to

Triuiall. Base, vile, of no estimation, common euery where.

Triumvirate. The office of three together.

Trociskes. Little flatte cakes solde by Apothecaries, made of diuers simple medicines mingled together.

Trope. The changing of a word; or a figuratiue manner of speaking.

Trophie. Any thing set vp in token of victorie. This custome first began among the Greeks, who vsed in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut downe the boughes of great trees, & in the stocks or bodies of them to hang vp armour, or other spoiles taken from the enemies.

Tropicall. That which is spoken by a trope or figure.

Tropikes. Two imagined circles in the spheare, of equall distance on eyther side from the Equinoctiall line. The one is called the Tropike of *Cancer*, the other the Tropike of *Capri-*

corne. To the first the Sun commeth in Iune, to the other in December. They are called Tropikes of the Greeke word *Tropo*, which signifieth to tourne, because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his course another way.

Troy weight. A pound weight of twelue ounces, by which gold, siuer, precious stones, iewels and bread are weighed.

Trucheman. An interpreter.

Truculent. Fierce, cruell and terrible.

Trunke. The body of a tree.

Tuition. Defence, protection.

Tumor. A swelling.

Tumult. A sedition or trouble, some gathering together of the people.

Tumultuous. Seditious, full of businesse, or trouble.

Tunne. A measure of 252 gallons. In weight it signifieth twenty hundred

Turbith. A roote much vsed in Physicke, to purge slimie steame out of the

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body. The best is white and hollow, and is commonly taken with a little ginger, for then it will worke the effect with more ease.

Turbish minerall. A certaine red powder (made according to the Paracelsian practise) which is vsed against the French disease.

Turbulent. Troublesome, ynquiet.

Turkise. A precious stone of a filke blew colour.

Turpentine. A faire, cleere, and moist kinde of rosin, which issueth out of the Larx and Turpentine tree. It is good to be put into oyntments and emplaisters, for it gleweth, cleanseth and healeth wounds. It may bee also licked in with hony, and then it cleanseth the brest, and gently looseth the belly, prouoking vrine and driving out the stone and grauell.

Turpitude. Filthines, dishonesty.

Turtle dove. A bird lesse then a pigeon, famous for

continencie in widowes estate. If the male or female of this bird die, the other euer remaineth single, as it were in continuall sorrow. In the spring time they are scarce seene, because they then loose their fethers: when they drinke, they list not vp their heads backward as other birds vse. They liue commonly eight yeares, and doe breede twice a yeare, not about three egges at a time.

Tutmouthed. He that hath the chinne and nether iaw sticking out farther then the vpper.

Tutour. A defender, hee that hath charge to bring vp a childe.

Twibill. An instrument vsed by Carpenters to make mortise holes.

Tympanie. A disease wherein the body waxing leane, the belly swelleth vp, hauing great store of wind and windy humours gathered together betweene the inner skinne thereof and the guts.

Type. A figure, forme or likenesse of any thing.

Typ-

Typicall. Mystical, or that which serueth as a shadow and figure of an other thing.

Tyrant. A cruell Prince, One that ruleth vniustly.

Tyrannize. To play the tyrant, to gouerne with crueltie.

V

Vacant. Voyde, empty; without businesse.

Vacation. A ceasing from labour.

Vacuitie. Emptinesse.

Vacuum. Emptinesse.

Vaile bonet. To put off the hatte, to strike saile, to giue signe of submission.

Valentinians. Certaine heretikes so called by the name of their first master Valentinianus; who held opinion that our Sauour receiued not his flesh of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Validitie. Force, or strength.

Variable. Changeable, which altereth often.

Variation. An altering, or changing.

Vaste. Huge and great

Vastation. A wasting or spoyling of a countrey.

Vastitie. Exceeding greatness: also waste or spoile done to a countrey.

Vauessour. A Lord.

Vauncourers. Forerunners

Vauntlay. A terme of hunting, when they sette hounds in readines, where they thinke a chace will passe, and cast them off before the rest of the kennell come in.

Vaward. The foremost part of a battle.

Vbiquitie. The presence of a person in all places at once.

** Vechons.* Hedgehogs.

Vegetiue. That which liueth and groweth as plants doe.

Vehemencie. Earnestnes.

Veile. To hide or couer also any thing which hideth or couereth.

Velitations. Skirmishes, fightings.

Velocitie. Swiftnesse.

Volume. Fine parchment of calues skinnies.

Vendible. Saleable, which will quickly be sold.

V E

V E

Venerable. Reuerent, graue, worshipfull.

Veneration. A worshiping.

Venery. Hunting: sometime fleshly wantonnesse.

Veneriall. See venerious.

Venerious. Fleshly: giuen to lechery.

Venie. A touch in the body at playing with weapons.

Veniall. Which may easily be pardoned.

Ventory. A fanne for a woman.

Ventosity. Windiness.

Ventricle. The stomacke of any liuing thing.

Ventrolouie. A hollow inward speaking of a spirit in a possessed body.

Ver. The spring time.

Verbal. Of or belonging to words.

Verbatim. Word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as some thing was spoken before.

Verbosity. Much talke, many words.

Verdegrease. A greene substance, made of the rust of brasle or copper, which

hath beene hanged certaine dayes ouer strong vineger; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be vsed with great discretion.

Verdour. The name of a chiefe officer in a Forrest: sometime it signifieth greenenesse.

Verge. A rod or wanne.

Verger. Hee that carryeth a white wand before a great officer.

Verifie. To prooue, to make true.

Verity. Truth.

Vermilion. See Cinoper.

Vernall. Of or belonging to the spring.

Verse. To make verses.

Verte. A terme in herauldry: it signifieth a greene colour.

Vesper. The Euening.

Vestals. Certaine virgins among the ancient Romanes, consecrated to the Goddesse *Vesta*. They were alwayes chosen betweene fixe and tenne yeares of age, and continued thirty yeeres in their office; whereof the

first tenne yeares they bestowed in learning the ceremonies of their order, the second they employed in execution thereof, and the last tenne in teaching others, after it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chiefe office was to keepe fire continually burning in a round temple at Rome in honour of *Vesta*, and if it chanced to goe out, they were to renew it againe with no visuall fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sunne beames. They were greatly honoured in the City, and had diuers priuiledges: for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefeest Magistrates would doe reuerence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any who was ledde to bee put to death, they had authority to deliuer him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose, but by châce. They might

also make a will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased. But if any of them were found to liue vnchaste shee was openly carryed with sad silence to the gate called *Collina*, where being put into a deepe pitte, shee was presently buried aliue. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or as some write, by *Romulus*.

Vestment. A garment, or clothing.

* *Viands*. Viſtuals.

Viaſum. Money or any neceſſary prouiſion for a traueſler.

Viciate. To corrupt, to deſile.

Vicegerent. A deputy, one that ſupplieth the place of an other man.

Vicinity. Neighbourhood.

Viciſſitude. An interchangeable courſe of things, now one way, now an other.

Victime. A ſacrifice, a beaſt offered in ſacrifice.

Viſtimate. To offer in ſacrifice, to kill and ſacrifice,

Victim.

Victor. A conquerer.

Victorious. That hath gotten the victorie.

Videlicet. To wit, that is to say.

View. The print of the foote of a fallow Deere in the ground.

Vigilancie. Watchfulnes.

Vigilant. Watchfull.

Vigill. The Eeue or day next before a great festi- uall day. It signifieth also a portion of the night diui- ded into foure equal parts, the first Vigill beganne at fixe of the clocke in the euening, and continued till nine. The second Vigill began at nine, and conti- nued till twelue. The third was from twelue till three. And the fourth was from three, till fixe of the clocke in the morning.

Vigour. Strength, liueli- nesse, force.

Vigorous. Liuely, strong, lusty.

Vilifie. To make base.

Vilitie. Basenesse.

Vindictive. Reuengefull, or apt to reuenge.

Vintage. The time of yeare when wine is made.

Violate. To offer vio- lence, to corrupt or defile, to transgresse or breake a law.

Violation. An offering of violence, a breaking.

Viper. A venomous ser- pent in some hot countries lying much in the earth, hauing a short taile, which grateth and maketh a noise as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and some- time red. The male hath but one tooth in euery side, but the female hath moe. It is written that when they ingender, the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth in- to her mouth, and that the yong ones doe gnaw the dams belly, and so kill her to get forth the sooner.

Virago. A stout woman of manly courage.

Virginall. Of or belon- ging to a Virgin.

Virilitie. Mans estate.

Virulent. Poysonous, deadly, infectious.

Visible. Which may be seene.

Visibilitie. The abilitie or powre of seeing.

V N

V O

Vitall. Liuing, or apper-
taining to life.

Vitiate. To corrupt or
defile.

Vitious. Full of vice,
lewde, wicked.

Vitriol. Copperas: It is of
a middle nature betweene
stone and mettall.

Vituperate. To re-
proach, blame, or dis-
praise.

Vituperation. A blaming,
a rebuking.

Vuacitie. Long life,
liuelinesse.

Viuification. A quicke-
ning, a reuiuing.

Vlcer. A f re, or botch.

Vlcerate. To make sores
or blisters to arise.

Vlcerous. Full of sores.

Vmbilike. The Nauell,
the middle part

Vmbrated. Shadowed.

Vnaccessible. Vnapproach-
able, which cannot bee
come vnto.

Vnanimie. One con-
sent of minde, concord, a-
greement.

Vncouth. Strange.

Vnction. An anointing.

* *Vneth.* Scarce, hardly,
with difficulty.

Vnguent. An oyntment.

Vniforme. Of one forme
and fashion.

Vniformitie. One forme
and fashion.

Vnintelligible. Which
cannot be vnderstood.

Vnion. A ioyning to-
gether, concord, agree-
ment: also there is a preci-
ous pearle so called.

Vnitie. Concord, a-
greement.

Vniuersall. The whole,
all in generall.

Vniuersalitie. The whole
state, all in generall.

Vnsvariable. Which can-
not be filled or satisfied.

Vocabularie. Of or be-
longing to words, which
consisteth onely of words.

Vocall. Of or belonging
to the voice.

Vocation. A calling, or
course of life that one is
called to.

Volant. Flying.

Volubilitie. The quicke
turning of any thing: in-
constancy, changeablenes.

Voluntarie. Willing.

* *Voluper.* A Kercher.

Voluptuous. Given to
pleasure.

Voluptu-

Voluptuousnesse. Pleasure of bodie, wantonnesse.

Vomite. To cast, to rid the stomacke.

Voracitie. A deuouring.

Votarie. He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himselfe by vow.

Vowell. A letter which maketh a perfect sound of it selfe, as *a, e, i, o, u*.

Vrbanie. Courtesie in speech or behaviour, ciuilitie, gentlenesse.

Vrgent. Which vrgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

Vreters. The water pipes or conduits by which the vrine passeth from the kidnies to the bladder.

Vrim. An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Iewes wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rationall vpon his brest: Saint *Hierome* interpreteth it, Learning.

Vrine. Water of man or beast.

Vrne. A box, or litle vessel.

Vtas. The eighth day following any terme or feast.

Vtensils. Necessaries belonging to a house or ship.

Vtility. Profit, commoditie.

Vulgar. Common or much vsed of the common people.

Vultur. A rauinous fellow, a cruell Cormorant.

Vuula. A little peece of flesh in the inmost roose of the mouth, which sometime hangeth loose downward, and hindereth from speaking and swallowing the meat.

W

W **Wise.** Goods that a Fellow flying, leaueth for haist behind him, which commonly are forget to the lord of the soile, if the right owner bee not knowne.

Waine. In our common law it signifieth a woman that is outlawed.

* **Wanger.** A male or bouget.

* **Warifon.** Reward.

Wariangles. A kinde of rauinous birds.

Warpe. The threed that goeth in the length of the cloth.

* *Wastell bread.* Fine Cinnamonell.

* *Waymewing.* Lamenting.

Weasand. The throat or passage into the stomacke.

* *Weene.* To thinke.

Welked. Withered.

Welkine. The whole compassse of the heauens : the Firmament, the heauens.

* *Wend.* To goe.

Whilke. Which.

* *Whilome.* Whilst, sometime once, or in time past.

Whirlebone. A round bone vpon the knee, which may be mooued vp and downe.

Whorlebar. A weapon hauing plumes of Lead tyed to the end of it.

Wile. Deceit, craftynesse.

Wily. Subtile, craftie.

Wisard. A Wise man, a Witch, a cunning man.

Withername. When hee that hath taken a distresse carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriffe may not make deliuerance vpon a Repleuine, then the party distrayned may haue a Writ to the Sheriffe, that he take as many beasts, or

as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliuerance of the first distresse, and this is called a Writ of *Withername.*

* *Wone.* Store.

* *Worne.* To dwell, or abide.

* *Woodshaw.* Woodside or shadow.

Woofe. That threed in weauing which goeth a crosse.

Wooldriuer. He that buyeth wooll in the County, and carrieth it away on horsebacke to sell it againe.

Wrethe. The taylor of a wilde Boare.

Wrecke. The losse of a ship at Sea by drowning: also goods so lost and cast vp on the sea shore.

* *Wreme.* To compass about.

Wright. A Carpenter.

* *Wimble.* A Kercher.

Wyner. A serpent much like a Dragon.

X

X *Xloaloes.* See *Lignum Aloes.*

Xyle

Xylobalsamum. A sweete wood out of which balme droppeth. See Balme.

Y

Yardland. In some places, it is 20. Acres of land : in some, 24. and in some 30.

Yarrow. Fearsfull, faint-hearted. Also there is an herbe so called, good to stop any bleeding.

Yate. A Gate.

Yleeped. Called, named.

Yeame. To cry and barke as Beagles doe at their prey.

**Yede*. Went.

Yexing. Sobbing.

Yore. Long agoe, of old.

Yuca. An herbe in India, wherewith they vse to make bread.

Z

Zanie. A foolish imitator to a tumbler, or such like.

Zenith. That part of the heauens which is direct ouer our head.

Zephyrus. The Weste winde.

Zodiake. An imaginary winding circle in the heauens, vnder which the planets are still mooued, and in which the twelue signes are placed.

Zone. A girdle in Cosmography, it signifieth a diuision made of the heauens into fiae parts, wherof one is extreme hot, two extreame colde, and two temperate. The hot Zone, otherwise called the burning Zone, is all that part of the heauens, which is contained betweene the two Tropickes of Cancer and Capricorn, in which Zone, continually the Sun keepeth his course. The two cold Zones are vnder the two poles of the world, or within 23. degrees neere them. The two temperate are the Zones betweene the farthest extreme cold and the middle burning zone. And with these fiae Zones of the heauens, doeth the earth vnder, agree in heat, cold, temperature.